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FRANCE.

INFLUX OF FOREIGN VISITORS TO PARIS.

PARISIANS IN THE COUNTRY—AMERICANS WELCOME IN FRANCE—SUMMER TOUR BY MARSHAL MACMAHON—ADDRESS BY M. PREVOST DE LAUNAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 24, 1874.

On my return yesterday from a brief visit at the château of a friend in the country, I was greatly surprised to find the city fuller than ever. The streets were crowded, but not by the ordinary inhabitants. Foreign travelers, easily recognized by their tourist hats and costumes, seemed to have taken possession of the town. The boulevards were crowded with them. In every public place one saw picturesque groups, with Murray's red-covered handbook in constant use, studying and admiring the monuments of the French capital. At the present moment there are more fresh and pretty English girls in town than I have ever before seen at any one time. And everything about them seems to interest the French. Their perfect health, their rosy cheeks, and aristocratic air, their independence and powers of endurance, their rough but rich costumes and thick-soled walking boots, are just now the most common topics of conversation in French circles. To see paterfamilias, fat, well-fed, well-dressed, rubicund, and jolly, conducting a bevy of beautiful, rosy-cheeked young girls about the city, is a sight which stirs the French to enthusiasm. And, indeed, these young English girls are very beautiful. It is said that there is no real beauty without health and strength, and at the present time we are quite ready to accept the sentiment with very little reservation. After a tour through Switzerland and up the Rhine, these young ladies come through Paris looking the very picture of health. Although the number of visitors at this season may have been nearly as numerous in other years, they have never before been so generally remarked, because they came in small parties or isolated groups. Now we have parties of one or two hundred at a time. Since Cook has perfected his arrangements for taking tourists about the continent, he can offer advantages which make it an object to go in companies, for the price of travel and of living are very materially reduced. His coupons for living in hotels are now everywhere accepted, and with them and his circular railway tickets a very interesting trip can be made for about the sum it costs to stay at home. American travelers now avail themselves of these advantages, and I should advise all who wish to spend a few very agreeable weeks in Europe to make arrangements with one of the English companies. Sight-seeing is made easy, and, besides, they meet some charming people, and form friendships with hospitable English ladies and gentlemen which rarely ends with the brief summer tour. I have some friends who come over from Virginia every year for the purpose of "going the rounds" with a party of English with whom they traveled in 1869. They come now more for the pleasure of meeting their friends than for the tour; and nothing could be more agreeable than a four weeks' tour here with congenial friends, particularly when the price is comparatively moderate, and when one is freed from the usual annoyances of travelers who do not speak the language. I mention Cook above simply because he was the pioneer of this movement, one of great public convenience and utility; but, there are other firms in England, which, so far as I know, may have equal facilities. A word to close this subject: It is generally supposed that the English are distant and cold when traveling, and that they never talk to any one until properly "introduced." This is a mistake—at least, in so far as Americans are concerned. There are a few cockney snobs who put on airs of this kind, just as there are Americans who talk loud, put their feet upon chairs, and pick their teeth with a fork at table; but such specimens of Anglo-Saxon tourists are common to both countries, and are easily avoided. One must be greatly lacking in discernment who could not pick them out at a glance, and as a general rule they are very soon isolated, while the really nice people of both countries find each other out and form very pleasant associations.

Meantime, while the foreign element is in possession of Paris, the Parisians have taken possession of the country and of all our popular Summer resorts. Their houses in the city are closed or in the charge of servants, for now only the very rich take their households with them on their Summer trip. Formerly the French were accustomed to take houses and move into them regularly for some months' residence, taking servants, horses, carpets, and a certain amount of furniture, living there in the exclusive sets they frequented in Paris. But our present facilities for travel have brought about great changes. They have made us more sociable, more desirous of meeting people of our own and other nations. We are throwing aside our national prejudices and are beginning to find that human nature is pretty much the same the world over, and that he who avoids contact with others sees far less of life than he who counts his friends in the four quarters of the globe. Where I have been this was frequently the theme of conversation, and the general conclusion was that our facilities for travel have entirely changed its object and aim. One French gentleman of large fortune told me that he now went out for the Summer mainly to meet agreeable people; and, as he no longer took his household with him, but went out with his wife and children alone, his expenses were very materially reduced. "And I assure you," he said with warmth, "that in three years' time I have made a list of English and American friends of which I am very proud." Cultivated Americans are now sure of a welcome in all French towns where there are Summer visitors from the city, and they are now received most cordially in circles from which they were once excluded.

Marshal MacMahon has also been making his Summer tour, and is now making his way through Anjou. He will reach Angiers in the midst of a heated electoral contest. Everywhere the Marshal has been well received, and nothing has yet occurred to disturb the harmony of the journey. Yet such a trip is not without its dangers. No one, of course, would think of making an attempt upon the President's life, there being no earthly purpose to be gained, but he might be hissed in some ultra town, and seditious cries might be heard as he passed along the streets. Among the seditious cries of the moment is *Vive la Republique*. We are living under a Republic, it is supposed—the mint strikes money with the effigy of the Republic, and the word Republic heads all official documents; yet to hurrah for the Republic in the presence of the chief of the state is regarded as an act of sedition. The few who have tried it have been collared by the police before their shout could find an echo. *Vive MacMahon!* is about the only cry which can well be [illegible], for no one has yet been bold enough to [illegible] or to cry "*Vive la* *provisoire!*" Generally speaking, the masses are very much embarrassed, and the only cry which unites them is "*Vive le Maréchal!*" And it is with this cheer that MacMahon has been greeted along his route. The arrival of the chief of state, in a gorgeous uniform, covered with decorations, surrounded by a brilliant staff and by all the emblems of authority, rarely fails to produce a marked effect upon the masses, and to rouse sentiments of loyalty and respect for authority which are of good import. The press has been chiefly occupied with descriptions of receptions and fêtes, triumphant entries, and official visits, grand banquets and *feux d' artifice;* but one incident came to give occasion for fierce party polemic. At Saint-Malo the Marshal was received by one M. Hovius, who read an address of greeting, and who was ambitious of distinguishing himself, like M. Daguin, the President of the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris. But the misfortune of the attempt was that the circumstances were not the same. In the former case the Marshal had just been invested with power and could not be held responsible for the past. He had received many petitions from the merchants of Paris asking him to inaugurate a vigorous policy in order to give a feeling of security to trade. The Marshal promised to reply to these petitions, and as he was about to visit the Tribunal of Commerce he sent for M. Daguin. The latter was asked to draw up an address embracing the complaints of the tradesmen and giving a general summary of the numerous petitions which had been received. M. Daguin had the President's reply to his address in hand before beginning to write the address to which MacMahon was to reply. The address and the reply were then submitted to the Ministers in Cabinet council, and, after a number of corrections, the two documents were ready for use. On the day of the visit M. Daguin read his address, complaining of the general feeling of insecurity, and asking the Marshal to inaugurate a stable order of things. The Marshal replied that the stagnation in trade did not depend upon the Government, but that he was chief of the Executive power for seven years, meant to stay for that term, and hence the trades-people could feel assured of a stable order of things for seven years at least. That is the way addresses are made among high officials, for even a Marshal-President or an Emperor cannot make an off-hand speech without using some word which can be attacked.

M. Hovius, of Saint-Malo, wrote an address similar to that of M. Daguin, but it was not submitted to the Marshal beforehand; and besides, to say now what M. Daguin said, was to accuse the Marshal of having at least been only partially successful. When the Saint-Malo official was reading, the Prefect was on pins and needles. He fidgeted about until he drew all eyes upon himself. When the Marshal replied, he did so sharply, according to some authorities, telling M. Hovius that trade was no worse in France than elsewhere, and that the people had just as stable a Government for seven years as there was in the world. Moreover, the stagnation in trade had nothing whatever to do with the question of a definite Government. For some days the journals discussed the Marshal's "sharp response," and all the Republican papers attacked it bitterly; but this morning word came that there was no sharp reply at all. The Marshal had had a speech prepared to meet what he naturally supposed the Saint-Malo address would be. As it was entirely different from what was expected, he might have replied sharply if he had been an orator, but being about as strong in the matter of speech-making as Gen. Grant, MacMahon simply read his own address to the end. It had very little reference to the address of M. Hovius, but was excellent, nevertheless. How, then, could this story of a sharp reply get into circulation? Through the Prefect, who sent it to the local journals, and he now says that he did not pretend to say that what he sent for publication was the Marshal's address, but gave it merely as a resumé of what the Marshal said to him privately, after the reception was over. We have had, therefore, four days of heated dispute over a myth.

The other day the *Figaro* amused itself by making a calculation of what the Assembly cost the country, dividing the sum by the hours of session. It starts by estimating the cost of a personal correction by M. Gambetta at 1,460 francs; an interruption by M. Gavardi, 60 francs; a speech by M. Clapier, 14,000 francs, and so on through a mass of bizarre figures. One would naturally suppose that this would be taken as a mere farce, but, strange to say, it has been taken as serious, and is now going the rounds of the country press. The whole thing is so absurd that I am amazed at the credulity of our country editors. If a lawyer pleads for an hour and gains his case, for which he is paid 10,000 francs, are we to divide this by 60 in order to show what an enormous thing it is for a lawyer to demand 1,666 francs a minute for speaking, when a laboring man works hard all day long for seven or ten francs? What is paid is not simply the speech, but the labor which preceded it; the acquired knowledge and reputation of the speaker, the service rendered. In ten minutes a legislative body may vote an important law, which, at the *Figaro's* estimate, would cost 600 francs. But a committee of twenty members has worked for six months to prepare this law, and each one of the twenty had worked for thirty years in order to render himself capable of elucidating the question. In reality, therefore, the cost of such laws is about one sou a month—or, at least, this calculation is as just as the other. If it is accepted, we ought to put down to the credit side all the evil which the Assembly did not do; as, for example: "Cr. By not declaring war upon Italy in aid of the Pope, 5,000,000,000 francs." Writers will amuse themselves with such catch-tricks as this, but that is no reason why the public should believe in them.

M. Prevost De Launay has just issued an address to his friends of Calvados. He says:

> GENTLEMEN: Alone, without a committee, without a local journal to support me, I offered myself as the candidate of Calvados in reminding you of my fidelity to the Empire. You did not allow yourselves to be moved either by the injuries or by the calumnies of which I was the object, and you did me the honor of electing me by over 41,000 votes. With much gratitude I accept this new and striking testimony of your confidence, which makes still dearer to me a department in which I passed ten of the best years of my existence. Great was your surprise, gentlemen, on seeing in the electoral contest the inconceivable alliance of three parties which were profoundly divided by their principles, their history, and all their antecedents. This is the explanation: Being a partisan of the national sovereignty, I meant to defend your indisputable right to choose for yourselves, at the expiration of the Septennate, the Government which appears to you to be the best for the country, while each of the three parties so strangely united yesterday against my candidature, clearly conservative and MacMahonian, seemed to have no other thought than to impose itself upon France without consulting it and without hearing it. Do not hesitate, gentlemen, to protect energetically this salutary principle of an appeal to the nation. It is in its loyal application, when the proper hour comes, that France will establish, upon a fixed and inviolable basis, the definite power which alone can restore its past prosperity. As the Prince Imperial declared on the 16th of March last, "*C'est le Droit, et ce sera le Salut.*" One word more, gentlemen: In presence of the mandate you have just conferred upon me, I beg you to count, as before, upon my devotion to all your interests, public or private. You will give me, by addressing yourselves to me, [illegible]
>
> LE PREVOST DE LAUNAY.

THE NORTH-WEST.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP—PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION—THE APPROACHING WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874.

It seems as if church scandal was never to cease in this city. Hardly do we get rid of one kind of theological trouble, when another and seemingly far worse one takes its place. This time grave charges are bruited against a most reverend prelate of the Roman Catholic Church. An old and estimable lady, lying at the point of death, alleges oppression and extortion against Right Reverend Bishop Foley, of this diocese. The story of Mother Ferdinand, Superior of the Sisters of Loretto, is one of the saddest on human record. Because she has made charges against the head of her Church in this diocese, she has been misrepresented to a maddening degree. An educated lady, with fine instincts and a noble pride, she has been called a lunatic, and treated as such, without apparent cause, and has been forced to accept the bounty of strangers. The charges she has made are of a nature so serious that even the haughty indifference of Roman Catholic prelates to public opinion cannot afford to ignore them. The story, as told by Mother Ferdinand, is in substance as follows:

The Sisters of Loretto were organized under a special charter, granted by the State Legislature at a time when Bishop Duggan ruled this diocese. Their object was to teach the Catholic children of the city. They purchased grounds, built a house and established a parochial school. Subsequently the Mother Superior discovered that something was wrong about the deed of the property which had been purchased from Rev. Father Dumme, of St. Patrick's Parish. About this time Bishop Duggan became insane, and pending the appointment of his successor the Senior Priest stated to Mother Ferdinand that the intention was to keep the deed informal until the new Bishop arrived. Then Bishop Foley was installed, and when in course of time he called at the Convent of the Sisters of Loretto he expressed himself highly pleased at the manner in which everything was being conducted. Shortly afterward Mother, Ferdinand began to feel the first serious symptoms of the affliction which has since befallen her, and finding that she was too ill and weak to teach much more, she went to the Bishop to have him appoint a new Mother Superior. To her great astonishment the Bishop said to her: "Mother, do you know that I have taken charge of that property? All the priests of my council and all my people want me to take it away from your order." He endeavored to assure the good Mother that he intended to do no injustice; but one day, when she was sick abed, it is reported that the Bishop called at the convent, on West Adams street, and, by threats and coaxing, compelled two of the sisters to sign a deed transferring the property to his care, and this notwithstanding a provision in the charter, which declares specifically that no document shall be binding unless signed in person by the Superior of the Order and the Secretary. Once the property was in his possession, the Bishop, so it is claimed, with the aid of policemen, drove the Mother Superior and the sisters from the place, and has since absolutely failed to provide for them. Some of them are at death's door now in this city, while others are scattered around everywhere.

Mother Ferdinand, as soon as she was able to leave her sick bed, called at the Bishop's residence, and was insulted, first by the porter, and then by the housekeeper; but despite their endeavors, she managed to gain access to the prelate's presence, and by whom she was treated with great sternness. Finally, he accused her of being insane, and with the aid of three distinguished Irish citizens, succeeded in locking her up in one of the rooms of the Sisters of Mercy hospital. In a few days she was permitted to depart, since when she has lived on the charity of Protestants. By the Catholics of the city she is looked upon as a moral leper, because she has incurred the Bishop's censure; but for all that she still adheres to the Church, and says no amount of persecution can make her false to her religion. Mother Ferdinand is of Irish parentage, but was educated in Scotland. She has been quite anxious to return to Europe, but unless she obtains relief from her present terrible malady, she will never be able to leave Chicago. The Bishop has thus far refused to answer the charges laid at his door, although some of his more intimate friends claim that the complainant in the case is simply mad, and that, therefore, no one should pay attention to her story. This, however, is denied by those who are nursing the aged lady back to health, and, as they are of the better class of citizens, they insist upon the Bishop making answer to the charges. The morning press are unanimous in their demands that Bishop Foley shall clear up these charges, and threaten that unless he does so satisfactorily they will make it warm for him. This is not the first time that debauchery and tyranny, not to say licentiousness, have been laid at his door. I told you last Spring of a Catholic priest who charged him with robbery and drunkenness; now you have the story of the Mother Superior of what was once a most honored order.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The Industrial Exposition opens next Wednesday evening, and the work of preparation is rapidly progressing, the structure being thronged daily by hundreds of workmen. The exposition of last year was in every respect a success; but this year's exhibition will be far ahead of last. The art department is just now in the most forward condition of any, but the finishing touches are being put on the motive power, and soon everything will be in readiness in the mechanical hall. The reason of the advanced condition of the art department is because the paintings were forwarded from New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia at an early date, to avoid confusion. The work of hanging has been systematically done, and, excepting a small space allotted to photography in the main entrance hall, the three art rooms will be filled with good works from the best artists. Indeed, it is doubtful whether Chicago has ever had a collection of paintings of so fine a character. Gerome, of the French school, is represented by the rich colors seen in the clothing offered for sale by a Turkish merchant. Lecomte portrays the fresh beauty of a girl employed in carrying dispatches in Egypt. Sain delineates the beautiful figures dancing at Capri; Toulmouche excels in representing a lady of elegant drapery among her flowers, and Bouguereau catches the spirit of two elegant ladies enjoying a little gossip. Some of the best pictures of America will also be exhibited, and it is said that the owner of one painting on exhibition paid for it the large sum of $45,000. Historical incidents of our country, are faithfully recorded on other canvases. Some of the paintings will be sure to create quite a sensation, particularly Winterhalter's attempt to paint all that makes the female form beautiful, taking the incident from the Apocrypha of the elders gazing on the figure of Susannah just as she is ready to enter the bath. One picture, painted by Gabriel Max, of Munich, has demonstrated that the horrible has a weird fascination. This subject was historic; a beautiful young woman clad only in her nightdress, was found dead in one of the Bavarian lakes. As the body was unclaimed, it was sent to a medical university for dissection, and at midnight the professor of anatomy entered the room to spend an hour in dissection after the labors of the day. Turning down the sheet he drops his knife, and sits down in a chair to study that silent face, and to brood over the sorrows which could urge so beautiful a young woman to destruction. Max has caught the spirit of the scene and has produced an effective picture. The list of entries is uncommonly large, and the articles on exhibition in the main hall will be of a superior kind. The show will be kept open about four weeks.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The Woman's Congress in October next, one of the most important conventions of women ever held in the West, will be held in this city. This Congress is held under the auspices of an organization formed last year, which held an inaugural session in New-York City. For three days, at that time, a goodly number of thinking women compared notes as to the best ways and means of enlightening, educating, and elevating women. In these congresses it is proposed to discuss ways of curing evils to whose amelioration the best energies of women have been devoted so long, and so nearly to no purpose. Association seems to be the watchword in all efforts nowadays, or in the words of the motto of the Swiss Republic, "Each for all, all for each;" so do these thinking women associate to promote the interchange of thought and to secure harmony of action. The programme for the approaching session is not yet matured, but among the speakers will be some of the more prominent of those distinguished women who have not run wild with social vagaries, and whose time is spent in practical and honorable toil, or whose ample means afford them leisure for the philanthropy of their sex. Among the ladies who are prominent in this matter are Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Celia Burleigh, Maria Mitchell, Dr. Alida Airey, Rev. Augusta Chapin, Dr. Mary Safford Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, E. Cady Stanton, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Anna Manning Comfort, Jennie June Croly, Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Sarah L. Joy, Frances E. Willard, late Dean of the North-western University; Kate N. Doggett, and Caroline F. Corbin. Among the ladies of the West assigned to topics is Mrs. Kate Doggett, who will probably be induced to read a paper on "Woman in Art."

AN ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

One of our Captains of Police was astonished, a few days since, with an array of partially-developed facts concerning an abduction of no common kind. The story was told by an agonized mother, and, truth to tell, was listened to with incredulous ears. In plain words, she charged three policemen of the First Precinct with no less a crime than the abduction of her little daughter. The name of the girl is Lillie May Reese. She is not yet fifteen years old, though unusually large and well-developed for her age. The story told by the suffering mother is to the effect that within the past few months Lillie became acquainted with several members of the Police force, who made much of her, courted her society, and completely turned her giddy little head. But after a while Mrs. Reese forbade the officers the privileges of the house, and it was not long until the girl was missing. It has been ascertained beyond all doubt that at least three policemen participated in the young girl's departure from home; but they all claim to have done so with the purest of motives. The whereabouts of the girl has not yet been discovered, and these same policemen claim that they know nothing of her. The daily papers have published letters purporting to be written by Lillie, in which the officers are exonerated from all blame, but as they are almost faultless in rhetoric and singularly correct in orthography, and as the girl's education is none of the best, it is believed these letters are gotten up in the interest of the parties accused. The Police Board are giving the matter their attention, and, perhaps, they will deal justly by those interested. Their decision is foreshadowed, however, by a statement made by at least two of the trio to the effect that they do not believe "the old woman's story." The press and the people do, however; but they are powerless as compared with the board. The girl's propensities are not regarded as particularly harmful, and she was considered to be innocent and virtuous. It seems almost certain that the girl became infatuated with the policemen, and that they are now hiding her away from her mother and friends for no good purpose.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Dramatic affairs are quite bright in this city, and promises for the season are brilliant. Outside of New-York City no city on the American continent is so well supplied with places of amusement as is Chicago. We have four legitimate theatres and a minstrel hall, and lack only a varieties theatre. Perhaps it is just as well for Leonard Grover to wait. He seems to be waiting for all the theatres to have a fair start, and show the public what they can do before he comes out with his marvels of muscle or feats of skill in the variety line. McVicker at his own, and Gardner at the Academy, have engaged the poorest of stock companies, together with all the attractive and paying stars. Hooley at his own, and Placey at the American Museum, are satisfied with stock companies, without stars, and hope, by constantly producing the better class of plays, to please the public. Hooley's is the model stock company of the West. It is made up mostly of young people, the "flower of the rising generation of actors." The men are young and ambitious; the ladies intelligent, handsome, and elastic. But the company has not yet adapted itself individually. The Daly Company was here a month or more, and showed Chicago audiences what could be reached by years of labor and co-operation under judicious management. It will be a matter of half a season before Hooley's people work together in the manner of the Fifth Avenue Company. What the season is going to be no one can predict, but it can hardly prove less profitable than last season.

THE MINNESOTA DEFALCATION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—Since the dispatch of last evening the special Legislative Committee of Investigation into the accounts of Ex-Auditor McIlrath have [illegible] their footings. The total amount of defalcation claimed to be discovered is $100,605. Both the *Press* and the *Pioneer* this morning accept the figures as true. The *Press* expresses the hope that McIlrath may be able to explain away the [illegible] on which the conclusions are based. [illegible] action the Governor will take [illegible] yet known.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ORDERS FOR THE TRANSFER OF TROOPS—COMPANIES WILL BE STATIONED IN THE CHIEF STRATEGETIC POSITIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The War Department to-day made orders for the transfer of troops to the South. The Third infantry was ordered from Holly Springs, Miss., to Louisiana. Two companies will be stationed at New Orleans, and one each at Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Martinsville, and the other strategetic points in that State mentioned in last night's despatches. The troops for Alabama will be stationed mostly in the black belt region. A considerable number will be ordered to Selma.

ADDRESS OF THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

THEY CONDEMN THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT, AND CHARGE THAT THE RECENT OUTRAGES WERE INSTIGATED BY THE "USURPER AND HIS COADJUTORS."

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—The Democratic and Conservative Central Committee of Louisianna have issued the following address:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 5.

To the People of the Union:

For nearly two years the people of Louisiana have persistently applied for relief to the Judicial, Executive, and Legislative Departments of the General Government. The Supreme Court found itself without power to remedy the wrongs perpetrated by the Federal District Judge of Louisiana. The Executive remitted them to Congress as the proper tribunal, but Congress, overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, while recognizing the wrongs complained of, signalized itself by a masterly inactivity, the real purpose of which was to leave the Kellogg usurpation in power.

The only means left to Louisiana to redeem herself from this usurpation is by participating in an election held under the very auspices of the usurper himself, armed with special enactments of his spurious Legislature to secure his retention in power, and with other and appropriate acts to be signed and promulgated by himself according to circumstances. Already has he substantially violated his solemn promise not to sign the Election law by signing and promulgating a Redistricting law, which in his hands is a more potent instrument for political mischief.

In the meantime people are ground down by taxation for unholy purposes. Property finding no purchasers at tax sales is by the wholesale adjudicated to the State, and upon the subsidence of a desolating and widespread overflow the municipal authorities have been swelling up the local taxes. And yet there is no attempt at revolution in Louisiana.

Not satisfied with driving the people to move for redress in this vicious circle, the usurper and his coadjutors falsifying the facts in inventing a war of races and magnifying to unlimited numbers the atrocities, have conspired to bring about Federal interference in local affairs under pretense of protecting the rights of citizens, but for the known purpose of intimidation in the coming election. The very acts of violence which occurred in several parishes have been deliberately instigated by themselves, their object being, as asserted by one of their own, to forge lightning in Louisiana that there might be thunder in the North. They have, however, succeeded in impressing upon the President the belief that, unless speedily checkmated, affairs must become worse, until life and property there will receive no protection from the local authorities. The President remits all proceedings for the protection of the South to the Law Department of the Government, to be directed by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement act, and he orders the troops in readiness for that purpose. The people of Louisiana do not object to the United States troops being stationed in their midst. These troops may as well be stationed in this State as in any other State, for Louisiana is a component part of the Union. The Federal Judiciary may and does, as heretofore, continue to administer regularly the Enforcement acts of Congress. No complaint on this score has been, or can be made against Louisiana by the most tastidious Civil Rights partisans. But the people of Louisiana do protest against the judicial persecution in store for them, and against the oppressive abuse of Federal troops, not to assist in executing the Enforcement act, but really to overawe the people in the coming election.

The impending prosecution clothed with the garb of Judicial proceedings is barely concealed under the excellent tone of the following dispatch from the United States District Attorney of Louisiana:

> OFFICE OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.
>
> *Gov. W. P. Kellogg:*
>
> Just returned from Long Branch. The Government will enforce order in the State. Steps will promptly be taken to crush the new rebellion.
>
> (Signed,) J. R. BECKWITH.

Attorney General Williams' circular instructions to his subordinates, "to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch to detect, expose, arrest and punish perpetrators of these crimes," will be executed with a vengeance during this political campaign. But no attention need be paid to his recommendation of course, that "no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action not in violation of law." Nor will much stress be laid on his statement about affording protection to "all classes of citizens, white and colored," since it is a matter of notoriety that the United States Supreme Court interprets the Enforcement act as passed exclusively for the protection of colored citizens. Besides the people opposed to Kellogg's usurpation have never questioned the right of colored people to register and vote, to nominate their candidates and install them whenever elected, and they have repeatedly and expressly pledged themselves to maintain these rights inviolate. As to the local disturbances which have occurred, they did not spring from any spirit of hostility to the colored people, but were unavoidable outbreaks arising from a state of oppression and tyranny.

In this emergency the people of Louisiana appeal to their fellow-citizens of the Union for a hearing. They ask the judgment of an enlightened public opinion. They assert their fidelity to the nation, but they spurn an odious usurpation gnawing at the vitals of the State. They respect and cheerfully give obedience to the General Government, but they discriminate between the well-defined action of that Government and the fraudulent perversion of the Federal functions by subordinate officers.

Conscious of the rectitude of their purposes and of the justice of their cause, they are energetically enlisted in the work of their political redemption, and cannot be deterred from reclaiming their heritage.

R. H. MARR, President.
ALBERT VOORHIES, Vice President.
W. J. BUDDENDORF, } Secretaries.
E. J. DILL, }

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE STATE HOUSE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—During the night the offices of Attorney General Field, in the St. Louis Hotel, now used as the State House, was broken open, all the records therein were piled in a heap in the centre of the main office, together with part of the furniture, and were saturated with coal-oil and set on fire. Fortunately the flame went out and only one or two of its papers are charred, though all are rendered nearly illegible by the oil. The incendiaries appear to have been frightened off before completing their work.

THE LEADING CITIZENS OF SHREVEPORT DENY THAT ANY RESIDENT OF THAT PARISH PARTICIPATED IN THE RECENT MURDERS.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 5.—A message was sent to President Grant last night, signed by leading merchants, bankers and professional men of this city, denying that any resident of this parish participated in the recent murders in this section, claiming that no spirit of lawlessness exists in this parish that cannot be controlled by the local authorities, claiming that the condition of affairs here has been misrepresented abroad, and asking that a commission of fair-minded men be appointed by the President to visit the State and ascertain the truth.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION AT DETROIT—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—In the Insurance Commissioners' Convention to-day Mr. Row, of Michigan, reported on blanks for annual statements. The committee indorse the balance-sheet blank prepared by Mr. Row, and used in this State, and recommend its general use for life insurance company statements, and its adoption by all States on and after Jan. 1, 1876. The recommendation was adopted. The Committee on Assets and Investments reported the following:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the practice of stock fire insurance companies at their organization of taking mortgages upon the lands of stockholders in exchange for stock, particularly upon homesteads and unproductive lands, is contrary to the true interest of law, adverse to the interest of the insuring public, and should not be countenanced by official sanction.

The resolution was adopted. The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, the following items frequently returned by companies in their annual statements as a part of their available assets do not constitute in any manner the true assets of the company, and should not be received and reported as such by the insurance departments of the several States:

1. Company's own stock.
2. Loans on company's own stock.
3. Stock in any other insurance company of the same character.
4. Agency supplies, printed matter, and stationery.
5. Office furniture, safes, and fixtures.
6. Cash in hands of officers or agents due the company more than three months.
7. Premiums overdue more than three months.
8. Advances to agents or officers, to be repaid out of the future salaries or commissions.
9. Interest in commuting commissions.
10. Loans on personal security.

Resolved, That it is wrong in principle to tax aggregate receipts of insurance companies.

The Committee on Legislation submitted a draft of a General Insurance law which they recommended to be adopted by every State in the Union. Adopted.

Mr. Row, from the Committee on Amalgamation, submitted the following as a substitute for a previous report:

Resolved, That in order to prevent as far as possible the continuance of evils that have resulted from amalgamations, this convention would recommend, until some better legislation shall be proposed, that the laws of any State which at present permit a life insurance company to reinsure any risk authorized to be taken by any other life insurance company, be so amended as to prohibit any such insurance after six months from the time any such risk was taken, except on written consent of the policy-holder.

This resolution opened a discussion lasting several hours, Mr. Chapman, New-York Commissioner, making the principal speech. He opposed the principle of amalgamation; he thought no company should take a risk larger than they wished to carry, and then reinsure a portion of it in another company. He thought there could be no objection to this resolution on the part of the Commissioners. The resolution proposes to secure the rights of policy-holders, and it does not prevent reinsurance of risk, but permits companies to reinsure a portion of risk within six months of taking it, providing the risk is too great. Amalgamation is the power assumed to be given by law for one company to take risks, and absorb the business of another company. The Commissioners have, he said, no power to interfere with a company until its reserve is eaten into, and consequently the Commissioners can do nothing to keep the company from disaster until it is too weak to stand. The question now is, he said, whether they should adopt some plan to prevent amalgamation until a better law is proposed. The theory of getting the consent of the policy-holders before amalgamation is impracticable. Some of them will prefer one company and some another, and the question of consent is he thought, therefore impracticable. It is also unsafe to enact a law to put the power of approving or permitting the amalgamation of two companies into the hands of the State Commissioner. The company reinsuring risks of another company is greatly weakened, and the fact that a large number of poor risks must be taken is detrimental to the policy-holders of the reinsuring company. Debate followed, and the resolution was adopted. The result was not deemed entirely satisfactory, and Commissioner Rhodes offered a resolution reciting that it is the duty of every member of the National Insurance Convention to prepare and submit a paper on the subject of amalgamation at the next convention, and it was adopted. New-York was chosen as the place for the next meeting, which will take place on the third Monday of September, 1875. The following officers were elected:

President—Hon. O. W. Chapman, New-York.
Vice-President—S. H. Row, Michigan.
Secretary—Oliver Pillsbury, New-Hampshire.
Executive Committee—Julius L. Clark, Massachusetts; Gustavus W. Smith, Kentucky; John M. Forster, Pennsylvania; Edward Russell, Kansas; Lucien J. Barnes, Arkansas; Joshua Nye, Maine.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The total loss by the fire at Mokelumne Hill, Cal., is estimated to be over $173,000.

George W. Bain's trunk factory, in the rear of Seventh and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, was burned early yesterday morning. The loss is $20,000; insured for $10,000 in city companies.

Yesterday afternoon a fire in South Boston, Mass., destroyed a barrel factory, on Second and K streets, belonging to L. H. Dudley, of Foxcroft, Me. Loss about $20,000, on which there was an insurance of $18,000.

The carpenter shop owned by Mr. Rah on Washington avenue, Linden, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss was $1,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

MR. BEECHER AT TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Sept. 5.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is still sojourning here, and in conversation this evening announced his intention to remain until the last of the month. The House is filled with guests, many of whom are doubtless present to listen to Mr. Beecher's third sermon, which will be delivered in the parlor of the hotel as on previous occasions. Trains which arrived this afternoon were well filled, and Sunday promises to bring the largest crowd of people that has yet assembled here. Extra trains will be run from Plymouth, Montpelier, and St. Johnsbury to accommodate the people who are desirous of attending the services. The persons comprising Mr. Beecher's party are his wife and two sisters, Mrs. Stowe, and Mrs. Perkins. Two gentlemen registering their names as W. W. J. Warren and H. J. Cipperly, and said to be deacons in Plymouth Church, arrived on the afternoon train. They were met at the depot by Mr. Beecher, who welcomed them very cordially. There have been reports here that one of the arrivals on the afternoon train was a member of the Investigating Committee who wished his identity concealed from the reporters.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—Gov. Osborn sent a letter to-day to the President, renewing his request for arms to protect the frontier from Indians. He states that sixteen citizens of Kansas are known to have been murdered by Indians since June 16 last, and that not one of the murderers have been punished or even apprehended, and urges that, as the United States military force in this locality is not sufficient to prevent or punish such outrages, means be furnished settlers to protect themselves.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON BECOMES A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Times* says that the Marquis of Ripon has become a Roman Catholic. The announcement a few days ago that he had resigned the Grand Mastership of the Free Masons, and that the Prince of Wales would temporarily succeed him, caused much excitement, which is heightened by the information that the Marquis has embraced Catholicism.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—At noon yesterday the Great Eastern had paid out 1,534 nautical miles of the Anglo-American cable. She was then in latitude 51° 30′ north, longitude 47° 35′ west. All was going on well.

SPAIN.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE CABINET CHANGES—MOVEMENTS OF DON CARLOS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Madrid, says that Gen. Zabalar will remain in that city.

Either Gen. Morions will be appointed Commander in Chief of the army, or Marshal Serrano will be styled Generalissimo, with power to appoint the Generals.

Don Carlos has gone to Alsasua to meet the Duke of Parma.

The Carlists have picked up a sailor who probably deserted from the Cuban man-of-war Albatross. They sent him across the frontier to the French authorities, by whom he was delivered to the German Consul at Bayonne.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF COUNT DE POURTALES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Count De Pourtales, member of the Assembly from the Department of Seine-et-Oise, is dead.

AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPLORERS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A later account of the Austrian Polar expedition states that the explorers penetrated to the eighty-third degree of latitude.

ITALY.

MOUNT ETNA—THE ERUPTION CEASED.

ROME, Sept. 5.—The eruption of Mount Etna has ceased.

BRAZIL.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY REJECTED—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CHAMBERS.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 5.—The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously rejected a proposition of an Ultramontane member for the impeachment of the Ministry for treason and conspiracy against religion and the State. The Chambers have adjourned until the 12th inst., when the session will be prorogued.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The cards for the wedding of Miss Minnie Sherman and Mr. Fitch, of the Engineer Corps, are ready. The wedding will take place at St. Aloysius Church, Oct. 1. About 1,600 invitations will be sent.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed Robert M. Tindall, of Mississippi, Consul at Canton, China, and Richard Peters, Jr., of Georgia, and Joseph P. Woolman, of Montana, Commissioners to the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia.

THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

The following order has been issued:

> WAR DEPARTMENT,
> ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
> WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1874.
>
> GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 108.—With the assent of the President, and at the request of the General, the Head-quarters of the Armies of the United States will be established in St. Louis, Mo., in month of October next. The regulations and orders now governing the functions of the General of the Army, and those in the relation to the transaction of business with the War Department and its bureaus will continue in force.
>
> By order of the Secretary of War.
>
> E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.

A second communication has been received from Commander Belknap, of the United States steamer Tuscarora, dated Ounalaska Island, July 31. This officer has been engaged in making soundings for the laying of a submarine cable between some point on the Pacific coast and China. He says five days were spent in making a reconnoisance of a portion of the Bay of Glory of Russia, Tanaga Island, which seemed to be the best adapted for the shelter of shipping, and for the landing of the proposed submarine cable. The results of the soundings show that the water deepens rapidly the moment the land is left, until a depth of 3,754 fathoms is found about 110 miles west by south from Cape Lopatka, when the bed of the ocean begins to rise, forming a ridge between the shores of Kamschatka and the Aleutians, the highest point of which is 1,777 fathoms below the surface. He states that he proposes to run a line south of this chain as far back as Tanaga before proceeding to finish up the line to the point to the eastward at which the soundings were discontinued last Fall.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. John H. Russell is ordered to command the Plymouth; Lieut. Wallace Graham, to the Navy-yard at New-York; Lieut. Henry C. Hunter, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington; Lieuts. Frederick Collins and Andrew C. McMechan, Master Alexander McCracken, Ensigns William Irwin, Thomas S. Plunkett, Albert J. Dabney, Walter S. French, and Thomas C. Wood; Midshipmen Bernard O. Scott, John W. Stewart, William H. Nostrand, Henry F. Reich, John F. Parker, and Matthaw G. Reynolds, and Paymaster Francis H. Swann, to the Plymouth on Oct. 1; Paymaster Frank H. Hinman, to the Michigan; Assistant Paymaster John O. Sullivan, as assistant to Paymaster Plunkett, at Boston; Boatswain Francis Boland, to the Sabine. Lieut. Charles Rockwell is detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and ordered to the Plymouth. Lieut. Charles H. Judd from the receiving-ship Vermont, and ordered to the Plymouth; Lieut. W. W. Rhodes, from the Ossipee, and placed on sick leave; Master Richard Mitchell, from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the Plymouth; Paymaster Geo. A. Lyon, from the Michigan, and ordered to settle accounts; Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris, from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to the Plymouth; Boatswain Edward Bensall, from the naval station at League Island, and ordered to the Plymouth; Gunner William Wilson, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the Plymouth; Gunner Joseph Smith, from League Island, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

The District Commissioners have a balance of about $210,000 out of the $1,300,000 appropriation of the last session of Congress yet remaining in the Treasury, which they will draw on Monday.

THE ARKANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—The Arkansas Constitutional Convention yesterday, by a vote of [illegible] to 20, declared against the proposition to submit to the people the question of repudiation. The new Constitution was completed to-day, and the Convention will probably adjourn on Monday. The Convention rescinded the ordinance heretofore [illegible] the sinking and school funds [illegible] pay the expenses of the State Government. [illegible] ordinance was introduced providing [illegible] of a committee to [illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SOWING AND REAPING.

We live by thought, and by the men who spake
  The darkness into light;
Who bade the spirit's morning break
  Forth from the womb of night;
And in that great deliverance
Revealed a new world at a glance.

Yet oft that living thought is born of death.
  Arid the stern land lies—
No springs invisible beneath,
  No rain-clouds in the skies;
The martyr's blood, and tears, and toil
Alone may irrigate the soil.

The crimson fountain bubbles in deep gloom,
  The funeral pyre's a-glow,
And all around the yawning tomb
  The harvest 'gins to grow.
Lo! forth the sturdy reapers come
To shout the welcome Harvest Home!

The sickle sheathed, the crop is gathered in
  And garnered in the brain;
Not all the kings who victories win
  May root it out again:
Nor check the spread, through years unknown,
Of future harvests to be sown.

—*All The Year Round.*

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TO GRACE.

As seen by moonlight on my arrival at the Grant House, Catskill.

Sable her garb as starless skies,
  A harvest moon her face,
Twin glories sparkled in her eyes,
  Her lips blushed bounteous grace;
And when they moved, her voice so soft
  And musical in tone,
Seemed Dian's floating from aloft
  To wake Endymion.

Ah! would I were that sleeping boy,
  Unconscious of the bliss
Awaiting him when love its joy
  Should pour through Dian's kiss.
Nor did it chill my longing mood
  To realize that I,
Were such a kiss by Grace bestowed,
  Should not awake—but die.

CATSKILL, Aug. 22, 1874. S. W.

THE DIAMOND BRACELET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "EAST LYNNE."

I.

The stately rooms of one of the finest houses in London were open for the reception of evening guests. Wax-lights, looking innumerable when reflected from the mirrors, shed their rays on the gilded decorations, on the fine paintings, and on the gorgeous dresses of the ladies; the enlivening strains of the band invited to the dance, and the rare exotics emitted a sweet perfume. It was the West-end residence of a famed and wealthy city merchant of lofty standing. His young wife was an earl's daughter, and the admission to the house of Mr. and Lady Adela Netherleigh was coveted by the gay world.

"There's a rent!" almost screamed a pretty-looking girl. By some mishap during dancing her partner contrived to put his foot upon her thin white dress, and the bottom of the skirt was torn half off.

"Quite impossible that I can finish the quadrille," quoth she to him, half in amusement, half provoked at the misfortune. "You must find another partner while I go and get this repaired."

It was Lady Frances Chenevix. By some neglect the lady's maid was not in attendance up stairs, and Frances, in her impatience, ran down to the housekeeper's parlor. The sister of Lady Adela, she was quite at home in the house. She had gathered the damaged dress up on her arm, but her white silk petticoat fell in rich folds around her.

"Just look what an object that stupid ——." And there stopped the young lady. For, instead of the house-keeper and lady's maid, whom she expected to meet, nobody was in the room but a gentleman; a tall, handsome man. She looked thunderstruck; and then slowly advanced and stared at him, as if not believing her own eyes.

"My goodness, Gerard! Well, I should just as soon have expected to meet the dead here."

"How are you Lady Frances?" he said, holding out his hand with hesitation.

"Lady Frances!" I am much obliged to you for your formality. Lady Frances returns her thanks to Mr. Hope for his polite inquiries," continued she, in a tone of pique, and honoring him with a swimming courtesey of ceremony.

He caught her hand. "Forgive me, Fanny, but our positions have altered. At least, mine has; and how did I know that you were not altered with it?"

"You are an ungrateful——raven," cried she, "to croak like that. After getting me to write you no end of letters, with all the news about everybody, and beginning 'My dear Gerard,' and ending 'Your affectionate Fanny,' and being as good to you as a sister, you meet me with 'My Lady Frances!' Now don't squeeze my hand to atoms. What on earth have you come to England for?"

"I could not stop there," he returned with emotion; "I was fretting away my heart-strings. So I formed a resolution and I came back. Guess in what way, Frances, and what to do."

"How should I know? To call me 'Lady Frances,' perhaps."

"As a clerk; a clerk, to earn my bread. That's what I am now. Very consistent, is it not, for one in my position to address familiarly Lady Frances Chenevix?"

"You never spoke a grain of sense in your life, Gerard," she exclaimed peevishly. "What do you mean?"

"Mr. Netherleigh has taken me into his counting-house."

"Mr. Netherleigh!" she echoed, in surprise. "What, with that—that——"

"That crime hanging over me. Speak up, Frances."

"No; I was going to say that doubt. *I* don't believe you guilty; you know that, Gerard."

"I am in his house of business, Frances; and I came up here to-night from the city to bring a note to him from his partner. The reception rooms were occupied, I suppose, and the servants put me in here. So much the better. I do not care to meet old acquaintances."

"But you had a mountain of debts in England, Gerard, and were afraid of arrest."

"I have managed that; they are going to let me square up by installments. Has the bracelet never been heard of?"

"Oh! that's gone for good. No doubt melted down in a caldron, as the Colonel calls it, and the diamonds reset. It remains a mystery of the past, and is never expected to be solved."

"And they still suspect me! What is the matter with your dress?"

"Matter enough," answered she, letting it down, and turning round for his inspection. "I came here to get it repaired. My great booby of a partner did it for me."

"Fanny, how is Alice Seaton?"

"You have cause to ask after her. She is dying."

"Dying!" repeated Mr. Hope, in a hushed, shocked tone.

"I do not mean actually dying this night, or going to die to-morrow; but that she is dying by slow degrees, there is no doubt. It may be weeks off yet; I cannot tell."

"Where is she?"

"Curious to say, she is where you left her—at Lady Sarah Hope's. Alice could not bear the house after the loss of the bracelet, for she was so obstinate and foolish as to persist that the servants must suspect her, even if Lady Sarah did not. She left; and this Spring Lady Sarah saw her, and was so shocked at the change in her, the extent to which she had wasted away, that she brought her to town by main force, and we and the doctors are trying to nurse her up. It seems of no use."

"Are you also staying at Colonel Hope's again?"

"I invited myself there a week or two ago, to be with Alice. It is pleasanter, too, than being at home."

"I suppose the Hopes are here to-night?"

"My sister is. I do not think your uncle has come yet."

"Does he ever speak of me less resentfully?"

"Not he. I think his storming over it has made his suspicions stronger. Not a week ago but he began again about that detestable bracelet. He is unalterably persuaded that you took it, and nobody must dare to put in a word in your defense."

"And does your sister honor me with the same belief?" demanded Mr. Hope bitterly.

"Lady Sarah is silent on the point to me; I think she scarcely knows what to believe. You see I tell you all freely, Gerard."

Before another word could be spoken, Mr. Netherleigh entered. An aristocratic-looking man, with a noble countenance. He bore a sealed note for Mr. Hope to deliver in the city.

"Why, Fanny!" he exclaimed to his sister-in-law, "you here?"

"Yes; look at the sight they have made me," replied she, shaking down her dress for his benefit, as she had previously done for Mr. Hope's. "I am waiting for some of the damsels to mend it for me; I suppose Mr. Hope's presence has scared them away. Won't mamma be in a fit of rage when she sees it, for it is new on to-night."

Gerard Hope shook hands with Lady Frances; and Mr. Netherleigh, who had a word of direction to give him, walked with him into the hall. As they stood there, who should enter but Colonel Hope, Gerard's uncle. He started back when he saw Gerard.

"C—ca—can I believe my senses?" stuttered he. "Mr. Netherleigh, is *he* one of your guests?"

"He is here on business," was the merchant's reply. "Pass on, Colonel."

"No, Sir, I will not pass on," cried the enraged Colonel, who had not rightly caught the word business. "Or if I do pass on, it will only be to warn your guests to take care of their jewelry. So, Sir," he added, turning on his nephew, "you can come back, can you, when the proceeds of your theft are spent! You have been starring it in Calais, I hear. How long did the bracelet last you to live upon?"

"Sir," answered Gerard, with a pale face, "it has been starving, rather than starring. I asserted my innocence at the time, Colonel Hope, and I repeat it now."

"Innocence!" ironically repeated the Colonel, turning to all sides of the hall, as if he took delight in parading the details of the unfortunate past. "The trinkets were spread out on a table in Lady Sarah's own house; you came stealthily into it—after having been forbidden it for another fault—went stealthily into the room, and the next minute the diamond bracelet was missing. It was owing to my confounded folly in listening to a parcel of women that I did not bring you to trial at the time; I have only once regretted not doing it, and that has been ever since. A little wholesome correction at the penitentiary might have made an honest man of you. Good-night, Mr. Netherleigh; if you encourage him in your house, you don't have me in it."

Now another gentleman had entered and heard this; some servants also heard it. Col. Hope, who firmly believed in his nephew's guilt, turned off, peppery and indignant; and Gerard, giving vent to sundry unnephew-like expletives, strode after him. The Colonel made a dash into a street cab, and Gerard walked toward the city.

Lady Frances Chenevix, her dress all right again, at least to all appearance, was waiting to regain breath, after a whirling waltz. Next to her sat a lady who had also been whirling; Frances did not know her.

"You are quite exhausted; we kept it up too long," said the gentleman in attendance on the stranger. "What can I get you?"

"My fan; there it is. Thank you. Nothing else."

"What an old creature to dance herself down!" thought Frances. "She's forty, if she's a day."

The lady opened her fan, and, while using it, the diamonds of her rich bracelet gleamed right in the eyes of Frances Chenevix. Frances looked at it and started; she strained her eyes and looked at it again; she bent nearer to it, and became agitated with emotion. If her recollection did not play her false, *that was the lost bracelet.*

She discerned her sister, Lady Adela Netherleigh, and glided up to her. "Adela, who is that lady?" she asked, pointing to the stranger.

"I don't know who she is," replied Lady Adela, carelessly. "I did not catch the name. They came with the Cadogans."

"The idea of your having people in your house that you don't know!" indignantly spoke Frances, who was working herself into a fever. "Where's Sarah? do you know that?"

"In the card-room, glued to the whist-table."

Lady Sarah, however, had unglued herself, for Frances only turned from Lady Adela to encounter her. "I do believe your lost bracelet is in the room," she whispered in agitation. "I think I have seen it."

"Impossible!" responded Lady Sarah Hope.

"It looks exactly the same; gold links interspersed with diamonds; and the clasp is the same; three stars. A tall, ugly woman has it on, her black hair strained off her face."

"So very trying a style for plain people!" remarked Lady Sarah, *en passant.* "Where is she?"

"There! she is standing up now. Let us get close to her. Her dress is that beautiful maize color, with old lace."

Lady Sarah Hope drew near and obtained a sight of the bracelet. The color flew into her face.

"It is mine, Fanny," she whispered.

But the lady at that moment took a gentleman's arm, and moved away. Lady Sarah followed her with a view of obtaining another look. Frances Chenevix went to Mr. Netherleigh and told him. He showed himself hard of belief.

"You cannot be sure at this distance of time, Fanny. And besides, more bracelets than one may have been made of that pattern."

"I am so certain I feel as if I could swear to the bracelet," eagerly replied Lady Frances.

"Hush, hush, Fanny!"

"I recollect it perfectly; the bracelet struck me the moment I saw it. How singular that I should have been talking to Gerard Hope about it this night!"

Mr. Netherleigh smiled. "Imagination is very deceptive, Frances. Your having spoken to Mr. Hope of the bracelet brought it into your thoughts."

"But it could not have brought it to my eyes," returned Frances. "Stuff and nonsense about imagination, Mr. Netherleigh! I am positive it is the bracelet. Here comes Sarah."

"I suppose Frances has been telling you," observed Lady Sarah to her brother-in-law. "I feel convinced it is my own bracelet."

"But—as I have just remarked to Frances—other bracelets may have been made precisely similar to yours," he urged.

"If it is mine, the initials 'S. H.' are scratched on the back of the middle star. I did it one day with a penknife."

"You never mentioned that fact before, Lady Sarah," hastily responded the merchant.

"No. I was determined to give no clue. I was always afraid of the affair being traced home to Gerard, and it would have reflected so much disgrace on my husband's name."

"Did you speak to the lady?—did you ask where she got the bracelet?" interrupted Frances.

"How could I?" retorted Lady Sarah. "I do not know her."

"I will," cried Frances, in a resolute tone.

"My dear Frances!" remonstrated Mr. Netherleigh.

"I vow I will," persisted Frances. But they did not believe her.

Lady Frances kept her word. She found the strange lady in the refreshment-room. Locating herself by her side, she entered upon a few trifling remarks, which were civilly received. Suddenly she dashed at once to her subject.

"What a beautiful bracelet!"

"I think it is," was the stranger's reply, holding out her arm for its inspection, without any reservation.

"Where did you buy it?" pursued Frances.

"Garrards are my jewellers."

This very nearly did for Frances, for it was at Garrards' that the Colonel originally purchased it, and it seemed to give a coloring to Mr. Netherleigh's view of more bracelets having been made of the same pattern. But she was too anxious and determined to stand upon ceremony—for Gerard's sake, and he was dearer to her than the world suspected.

"We—one of my family—lost a bracelet exactly like this some time back. When I saw it on your arm I thought it was the same. I hoped it was."

The lady froze directly, and laid down her arm, making no reply.

"Are you—pardon me, there are painful interests involved—are you sure you purchased this at Garrards?"

"I have said that Messrs. Garrard are my jewellers," replied the stranger in a repelling voice; and the words sounded evasive to Frances. "More I cannot say; neither am I aware by what law of courtesy you thus question me, nor whom you may be."

The young lady drew herself up, proudly secure in her name and rank. "I am Lady Frances Chenevix."

But the stranger only bowed in silence, and turned to the refreshment table. Frances went to find the Cadogans, and question them.

She was a Lady Livingstone, they told her, wife of a Sir Jasper Livingstone. The husband had made a mint of money at something or other, and been knighted; and now they were launching out into high society.

The nose of Lady Frances went into the air. City Knight and his wife! that was it, was it. How could Mrs. Cadogan have taken up with *them!*

The Honorable Mrs. Cadogan did not choose to say; beyond the assertion that they were [illegible]. She could have said that her spendthrift of a husband had borrowed money from Sir Jasper Livingstone; and to prevent being bothered for it, and keep them in good humor, they introduced the Livingstones where they could.

It seemed that nothing more could be done. Frances Chenevix went home; that is, to Colonel Hope's; and told her strange tale to Alice Seaton, not only about Gerard's being in England, but about the bracelet. Lady Sarah had nearly determined not to move in the matter, for Mr. Netherleigh had infected her with his disbelief, especially since she heard of Lady Livingstone's assertion that Messrs. Garrard were her jewelers. Not so Frances Chenevix. She was determined to follow it up; and next morning, saying evasively that she wanted to call at her father's, she got possession of Lady Sarah's carriage, and down she went to the Haymarket, to Garrards'. Alice Seaton, more fragile than ever, her once lovely countenance so faded now that she looked, as Frances had said, dying, waited her return in a pitiable state of excitement. Frances came in, looking little less excited.

"Alice, it is the bracelet. I am more certain of it than ever. Garrards' people say they have sold articles of jewelry to Lady Livingstone, but not a diamond bracelet. Moreover they say that they never had of that precise pattern, but the one bracelet Col. Hope bought."

"What is to be done?" exclaimed Alice.

"I know; I shall go to those Livingstones. Gerard shall not stay under this cloud, if I can help him out of it. Mr. Netherleigh won't act in it; he laughs at me; Lady Sarah wont act, and we dare not tell the Colonel. He is so obstinate and wrong-headed, he would be for arresting Gerard pending the investigation."

"Frances——"

"Now don't you preach, Alice. When I will a thing, I *will*; I am like my lady mother for that. Sarah says she scratched her initials inside the bracelet, and I shall demand to see it; if these Livingstones refuse, I'll put the detectives on the scent. I will; as sure as my name is Frances Chenevix."

"And if the investigation should bring the guilt home to—to—Gerard?" whispered Alice, in a hollow tone.

"And if it should bring it home to you! and if it should bring it home to me!" spoke the exasperated Frances. "For shame, Alice; it cannot bring it home to Gerard, for he was never guilty."

Alice Seaton sighed; she saw there was no help for it, for Lady Frances was resolute. "I have a deeper stake in this than you," she said, after a pause of consideration; "let me go to the Livingstones. Yes, Frances, you must not refuse me; I have a very, very urgent motive for wishing it."

"You, you weak mite of a thing! you would faint before you were half through the interview," cried Lady Frances, in a tone between jest and vexation.

Alice persisted. She had indeed a powerful reason for urging it, and Lady Frances conceded the point, though with much grumbling. The carriage was still at the door, for Frances had desired that it should wait, and Alice hastily dressed herself and went down to it, without speaking to Lady Sarah. The footman was closing the door upon her, when out flew Frances.

"Alice, I have made up my mind to go with you; I cannot keep my patience until you are back again. I can sit in the carriage while you go in, you know. Lady Livingstone will be two feet higher from to-day—that the world should have been gladdened with a spectacle of Lady Frances Chenevix waiting humbly at her door."

They drove off. Frances talked incessantly on the road, but Alice was silent; she was deliberating what she should say, and was nerving herself to the task. Lady Livingstone was at home, and Alice, sending in her card, was conducted to her presence, leaving Lady Frances in the carriage.

Frances had described her as a woman as thin as a whipping-post, with a red nose; and Alice found Lady Livingstone answer to it very well. Sir Jasper, who was also present, was much older than his wife, and short and stout; a good-natured looking man, with a bald head.

Alice, refined and sensitive, scarcely knew how she opened her subject, but she was met in a different manner from what she had expected. The knight and his wife were really worthy people, as Mrs. Cadogan had said; but the latter had a mania for getting into "high life and high-lived company"—a feat she would never thoroughly accomplish. They listened to Alice's tale with courtesy, and at length with interest.

"You will readily conceive the nightmare this has been to me," panted Alice, for her emotion great. "The bracelet was under my charge, and it disappeared in this extraordinay way. All the trouble that it has been productive of to me I am not at liberty to tell you, but it has certainly helped to shorten my life."

"You look very ill," observed Lady Livingstone, with sympathy.

"I am worse than I look. I am going into the grave rapidly. Others less sensitive, or with stronger bodily health, might have battled successfully with the distress and annoyance; I could not. I shall die in greater peace if this unhappy affair can be cleared. Should it prove to be the same bracelet, we may be able to trace how it was lost."

Lady Livingstone left the room and returned with the diamond bracelet. She held it out to Miss Seaton, and the color rushed into Alice's poor wan face at the gleam of the diamonds; she believed she recognized them.

"But stay," she said, drawing back her hand as she was about to touch it; "do not give it to me just yet. If it be the one we lost, the letters S. H. are scratched irregularly on the back of the middle star. Perhaps you will first look if they are there, Lady Livingstone."

Lady Livingstone turned the bracelet, glanced at the spot indicated, and then silently handed it to Sir Jasper. The latter smiled.

"Sure enough here's something on the gold—I can't see distinctly without my glasses. What is it, Lady Livingstone?"

"The letters S. H., as Miss Seaton described: I cannot deny it."

"Deny it! no, my lady, what for should we deny it? If we are in possession of another's bracelet, lost by fraud, and if the discovery will set this young lady's mind at ease, I don't think either you or I shall be the one to deny it. Examine it for yourself, ma'am," added he, giving it to Alice.

She turned it about, she put it on her arm, her eyes lighting with the eagerness of conviction. "It is certainly the same bracelet," she affirmed; "I could be sure of it, I think, without proof, but Lady Sarah's initials are there, scratched irregularly, just as she describes to have scratched them."

"It is not beyond the range of possibility that initials may have been scratched on this bracelet without its being the same," observed Lady Livingstone.

"I think it must be the same," mused Sir Jasper. "It looks suspicious."

"Lady Frances Chenevix understood you to say you bought this of Messrs. Garrard," resumed Miss Seaton.

Lady Livingstone felt rather foolish. "What I said was, that Messrs. Garrard were my jewelers. The fact is, I do not know exactly where this was bought; but I did not consider myself called upon to proclaim that fact to a young lady who was a stranger to me, and in answer to questions which I thought were verging on impertinence."

"Her anxiety, scarcely less than my own, may have rendered her abrupt," replied Alice, by way of apology for Frances. "Our hope is not so much to regain the bracelet as to penetrate the mystery of its disappearance. Can you not let me know where you did buy it?"

"I can," interposed Sir Jasper; "there's no disgrace in having bought it where I did. I got it at a pawnbroker's."

Alice's heart beat violently. A pawnbroker's! What dreaded discovery was at hand?

"I was one day at the east end of London, walking fast, when I saw a topaz-and-amethyst cross in a pawnbroker's window," said Sir Jasper. "The thought struck me that it would be a pretty ornament for my wife, and I went in to look at it. In talking about jewelry with the master he reached out this diamond bracelet, and told me *that* would be a present worth making. Now, I knew my lady's head had been running on a diamond bracelet; and I was tempted to ask what was the lowest figure he would put it at. He said it was the most valuable article of the sort he had had for a long while, the diamonds of the first water wort four hundred guineas of anybody's money, but that being second hand, he could part with it for two hundred and fifty. And I bought it. There's where I got the bracelet, ma'am."

"That was just the money Colonel Hope gave for it new at Garrard's," said Alice. "Two hundred and fifty guineas."

Sir Jasper stared at her: and then broke forth in a comical attempt at rage, for he was one of the best-tempered men in the world.

"The old wretch of a cheat! Sold it to me at second-hand price, as he called it, for the identical sum it cost new! Why, he ought to be prosecuted for usury."

"It is just what I tell you, Sir Jasper," grumbled his lady. "You will go to these low, second-hand dealers, who always cheat where they can, instead of to a regular jeweler; and nine times out of ten you get taken in."

"But your having bought it of this pawnbroker does not bring me any nearer the knowing how he procured it," observed Miss Seaton.

"I shall go to him this very day and ascertain," returned Sir Jasper. "These people may not sell stolen bracelets with impunity."

Easier said than done. Sir Jasper protested his ignorance and innocence, and said he had bought it in the [illegible] at one of the pawnbrokers' periodical sales. And the man spoke truth, and the detectives were again applied to.

II.

In an obscure room of a low and dilapidated lodging-house, in a low and dilapidated neighborhood, there sat a man one evening in the coming twilight; a towering, gaunt skeleton, whose remarkably long arms and legs looked little less than skin and bone. The arms were fully exposed to view, since their owner, though he possessed and wore a waistcoat, dispensed with the use of a shirt. An article, once a coat, lay on the floor, to be donned at will—if it could be got into for the holes. The man sat on the floor in a corner, his head finding a resting place against the wall, and he had dropped into a light sleep; but if ever famine was depicted in a face, it was in his. Unwashed, unshaven, with matted hair and feverish lips; the cheeks were hollow, the nostrils white and pinched, and the skin round the mouth had a blue tinge. Some one tried and shook the door; it aroused him, and he started up, but only to cower in a bending attitude and listen.

"I hear you," cried a voice. "How are you to-night, Joe? Open the door."

The voice was not one he knew; consequently not one that might be responded to.

"Do you call this politeness, Joe Nicholls? If you don't open the door I shall take the liberty of opening it for myself: which will put you to the trouble of mending the fastenings afterward."

"Who are you?" cried Nicholls, reading determination in the voice. "I'm gone to bed, and I can't admit folks to-night."

"Gone to bed at eight o'clock?"

"Yes: I am ill."

"I give you one minute, and then I come in. You will open it if you wish to save trouble."

Nicholls yielded to his fate, and opened the door.

The gentleman—he looked like one—cast his keen eyes round the room. There was not a vestige of furniture in it; nothing but the bare, dirty walls, from which the mortar crumbled, and the bare, dirty boards.

"What did you mean by saying you were gone to bed, eh?"

"So I was. I was asleep there," pointing to the corner, "and that's my bed. What do you want?" added Nicholls, peering at the stranger's face in the gloom of the evening, but seeing it imperfectly, for his hat was drawn low over it.

"A little talk with you. That last sweepstake you put into ——"

The man lifted his face, and burst forth with such eagerness that the stranger could only arrest his own words and listen.

"It was a swindle from beginning to end. I had scraped together the ten shillings to put in it; and I drew the right horse, and was shuffled out of the gains, and I have never had my dues, not a farthing of 'em. Since then I've been ill, and I can't get about to better myself. Are you come, Sir, to make it right?"

"Some"—the stranger coughed—"friends of mine were in it also," said he; "and they lost their money."

"Everybody lost it; the getters-up bolted with all they had drawn into their fingers. Have they been took, do you know?"

"All in good time they have left their trail. So you have been ill, have you?"

"Ill! just take a sight at me! There's a arm for a big man."

He stretched out his naked arm for inspection; it appeared as if a touch would snap it. The stranger laid his hand upon its fingers, and his other hand appeared to be stealing furtively towards his own pocket.

"I should say this looks like starvation, Joe."

"Some'at nigh akin to it."

A pause of unsuspicion, and the handcuffs were clapped on the astonished man. He started up with an oath.

"No need to make a noise, Nicholls," said the detective with a careless air. "I have two men waiting outside."

"I swear I wasn't in the plate robbery," passionately uttered the man. "I knew of it but I didn't join 'em, and I never had the worth of as much as a saltspoon, after it was melted down. And they call me a coward, and they leave me here to starve and die! I swear I wasn't in it."

"We'll talk of the plate robbery another time," said the officer, as he raised his hat; "you have got those bracelets on, my man, for another sort of bracelet. A diamond one. Don't you remember me?"

The prisoner's mouth fell. "I thought that was over and done with, all this time—I don't know what you mean," he added, correcting himself.

"No," said the officer, "it is just beginning. The bracelet is found and has been traced to you. You were a clever fellow, and I had my doubts of you at the time: I thought you were too clever to go on long."

"I should be ashamed to play the sneak, and catch a fellow in this way. Why couldn't you come openly, in your proper clothes? not come playing the spy in the garb of a friendly civilian!"

"My men are in their 'proper clothes,'" was the equable answer, "and you will have the honor of their escort presently. I came because they did not know you, and I did."

"Three officers to take a single man, and he a skeleton!" retorted Nicholls, with a vast show of indignation.

"Ay; but you were powerful once, and ferocious too. The skeleton aspect is a recent one."

"And to be took for nothing! I don't know about any bracelet."

"Don't trouble yourself with inventions, Nicholls. Your friend is safe in our hands, and has made a full confession."

"What friend?" asked Nicholls, too eagerly.

"The lady you got to dispose of it for you to the Jew."

Nicholls was startled to incaution. "She hasn't split, has she?"

"Every particular she knew or guessed at. Split to save herself."

"Then there's no faith in woman."

"There never was yet," returned the officer. "If they are not at the top and bottom of every mischief, Joe, they are sure to be in the middle. 'Is this your coat?'" touching it gingerly.

"She's a disgrace to the female sex, she is," raved Nicholls, disregarding the question as to his coat. "But it's a relief, now I'm took; it's a weight off my mind. I was always expecting of it; and I shall get food in the Old Bailey at any rate."

"Ah," said the officer, "you were in good service as a respectable servant; you had better have stuck to your duties."

"The temptation was so great," observed the man, who had evidently abandoned all idea of denial; and now that he had done so, was ready to be voluble with remembrances and particulars.

"Don't say anything to me," said the officer. "It will be used against you."

"It came all along of my long legs," cried Nicholls, ignoring the friendly injunction, and proceeding to enlarge on the feat he had performed. And it may be as well observed that legs so long as his are rarely seen. "I have never had a happy hour since. I was second footman there, and a good place I had; and I have wished, thousands of times, that the bracelet had been in a sea of fire. Our folks had took a house in the neighborhood of Ascot for the race week; they had left me at home to take care of the kitchen-maid and another inferior or two, taking the rest of the servants with them. I had to clean the winders before they returned, and I had druv it off till the Thursday evening, when out I got on the balqueny, to begin with the back drawing-room——"

"What do you say you got out on?"

"The balqueny. The thing with the green rails round it, that encloses the winder. While I was leaning over the rails before I began, I heard something like click—click—click going on in the fellow room next door—which was Col. Hope's—just as if light articles of some sort were being laid sharp on the table. Presently two voices began to talk, a lady's and a gentleman's and I listened——"

"No good ever comes of listening, Joe," interrupted the officer.

"I didn't listen for the sake of listening; but it was awful hot, standing outside there in the sun, and listening was better than working. I didn't want to hear, neither, for I was thinking of my own concerns, and what a fool I was to have idled away my time all day till the sun come on to the back winders. Bit by bit, I heard what they were talking of—that it was jewels they had got there, and that one of 'em was worth two hundred guineas. Thinks I, if that was mine, I'd do no more work. After a while I heard them go out of the room, and I thought I'd have a look at the rich things, so I stepped over slanting-ways on to the little ledge running along the houses, holding on by our balqueny, and then I passed my hands along the wall till I got hold of their balqueny—but one with ordinary legs and arms couldn't have done it. You couldn't, Sir."

"Perhaps not," remarked the officer.

"There wasn't fur to fall, if I had fell, only on the kitchen leads underneath; leastwise not fur enough to kill one, and the leads were flat. But I didn't fall, and I raised myself on to their balqueny, and looked in. My, what a show it was; stunning jewels all laid out there; so close that if I had put my hand inside, it must have struck all among 'em, and the fiend prompted me to take one. I didn't stop to look, I didn't stop to think; the one that twinkled the brightest and had the most stones in it was the one I [illegible] and slipped it into my footman's undress jacket, and stepped back again."

"And got safe into your balcony?"

"Yes; but I didn't clean the winder that night. I was upset like, by what I had done; and I think, if I could have put it back again, I should; but there was no opportunity. I wrapped it up in my winder-leather, and then in a sheet of brown paper, and then I put it up the chimbley in one of the spare bedrooms. I was up the next morning afore five, and I cleaned my winders: I'd no trouble to awake myself, for I had never slept. The same day, towards evening, you called, sir, and asked me some questions—whether we had seen anyone on the leads at the back, and such like. I said that master was just come home from Ascot, and would you be pleased to speak to him."

"Ah!" again remarked the officer, "you were a clever fellow that day. But if my suspicions had not been strongly directed to another quarter, I might have looked you up more sharply."

"I kep' it by me for a month or two, and then I gave warning to leave. I thought I'd have my fling, and I became acquainted with her—that lady youv'e just spoke of—and somehow she wormed out of me that I had got it, and I let her dispose of it for me, for she said she knew how to do it without danger."

"What did you get for it?"

The skeleton shook his head. "Thirty-four pounds, and I had counted on a hundred and fifty. She took her oath she had not helped herself to a sixpence."

"Oaths are plentiful with some ladies," remarked the detective.

"She stood to it she hadn't kept a farthing, and she stopped and helped me to spend the change. After that was done she went over to stop with somebody else who was in luck. And I have tried to go on, and I can't; honestly or dishonestly, it seems all one; nothing prospers, and I'm naked and famishing. I wish I was dying."

"Evil courses never do prosper, Nicholls," said the officer, as he called in the policemen and consigned the gentleman to their care.

So Gerard Hope was innocent!

"But how was it you skillful detectives could not be on this man's scent?" asked Col. Hope of Mr. Pullet, when he heard the tale.

"Colonel, I was thrown off it. Your positive belief in your nephew's guilt infected me; appearances were certainly very strong against him. Miss Seaton also helped to throw me off; she said, if you remember, that she did not leave the room; but it now appears that she did leave it when your nephew did, though only for a few moments. Those few moments sufficed to do the job."

"It is strange she could not tell the exact truth," growled the Colonel.

"She probably thought she was exact enough, since she only remained outside the door, and could answer for it that no one entered by it. She forgot the window. I thought of the window the instant the loss was mentioned to me; but Miss Seaton's assertion, that she never had the window out of her view, prevented my dwelling on it. I did go to the next door, and saw this very fellow who committed the robbery, but his manner was sufficiently satisfactory. He talked too freely; I did not like that; but I found he had been in the same service fifteen months; and, as I must repeat, in my mind the guilt lay with another."

"It is a confoundedly unpleasant affair for me," cried the Colonel. "I have published my nephew's disgrace all over London."

"It is more unpleasant for him, Colonel," was the rejoinder of the officer.

"And I have kept him short of money, and suffered him to be sued for debt; and I have let him go and live among the runaway scamps over the water, and have not hindered his engaging himself as a merchant's clerk! In short, I have played the very deuce with him."

"But reparation lies, doubtless, in your own heart and hands, Colonel."

"I don't know that, Sir," testily concluded the Colonel.

III.

Once more Gerard Hope entered his uncle's house, not as an interloper, stealing into it in secret, but as an honored guest, to whom reparation was due and must be made. Alice Seaton leaned back in her invalid chair, a joyous flush on her wasted cheek, a joyous happiness in her eye. Still the shadow of coming death was there, and Mr. Hope was shocked to see her—more shocked and startled than he had expected or chose to express.

"Oh, Alice! what has done this?"

"That," she answered, pointing to the bracelet, which, returned to its true owner, lay on the table. "I should not have lived many years; of that I am convinced; but I might have been able to live a little longer than I now shall. It has been the cause of misery to many. Lady Sarah says she shall never regard it but as an ill-starred trinket, or wear it with any pleasure."

"But, Alice, why should you have suffered it thus to affect you?" he remonstrated. "You knew your own innocence, and you say you believed and trusted in mine; what did you fear?"

"I will tell you, Gerard," she whispered, a deeper hectic rising to her cheeks. "I could not have confessed my fear, even in dying; it was too distressing, too terrible; but now that it is all clear, I will tell it. *I believed my sister had taken the bracelet.*"

He uttered an exclamation of amazement.

"I have believed it all along. She had called to see me that night, and was, for a minute or two, in the room alone with the bracelets; I knew she, at that time, was short of money, and I feared she had been tempted to take it—just as this unfortunate servant man was tempted. Oh, Gerard! the dread of it has been upon me night and day, preying upon my fears, weighing down my spirits, wearing away my health and my life. And I had to bear it all in silence. It is that enforced, dreadful silence that has killed me."

"Alice, this must have been a morbid fear."

"Not so—if you knew all. But it is at an end, and I am very thankful. I have only one hope now," she added, looking up at him with a sunny smile. Ah, Gerard! can you not guess it?"

"No," he answered, in a stifled voice. "I can only guess that you are lost to me."

"Lost to all here. Have you forgotten our brief conversation the night you went into exile? I told you then there was one far more worthy of you than I could have ever been."

"None will ever be half so worthy; or—I will say it, Alice, in spite of your warning hand—half so loved."

"Gerard," sinking her voice, "she has waited for you."

"Nonsense," he rejoined.

"She has. When she shall be your wife, you may tell her that I saw it and said it."

"My darling ——"

"Stay, Gerard," she gravely interrupted; "those words of endearment are not for me. Can you deny that you love her?"

"Perhaps I do—in a degree. Next to yourself ——"

"Put me out of your thoughts while we speak. If I were——where I so soon shall be, would she not be dearer to you than any one on earth? Would you not be well pleased to make her your wife?"

"Yes, I might be."

"That is enough, Gerard. Frances, come hither."

"I thought you were talking secrets," said Lady Frances.

"As we were," answered Alice. "Frances, what can we do to keep him among us? Do you know what Col. Hope has told him?"

"No. What?"

"That though he shall be reinstated in favor as to money matters, he shall not be in his affection or his home, unless he prove sorry for that first rebellion of his. I think Gerard is sorry for it; you must help him to be more so."

"Fanny," said Gerard, while a damask flush mantled in her cheeks, deeper than Alice's hectic, "*will* you help me?"

"As if I could make out head or tail of what you two are discussing!" cried she, as she attempted to turn away; but Gerard caught her to his side.

"Fanny—will you drive me again from the house?"

She lifted her eyes, twinkling with a little spice of mischief. "I did not drive you before."

"In a manner, yes. Do you know what did drive me?"

She had known it at the time; and Gerard read it in her face.

"I see it all," he murmured; "you have been far kinder to me than I deserved. Fanny, let me try and repay you for it."

Alice caught their hands together and held them between her own, with a mental aspiration for their life's future happiness. Some time back she could not have breathed it in so fervent a spirit; but—as she had said—the present world and its hopes were closing to her.

"But you know, Gerard," cried Lady Frances, in a saucy tone, "if you ever do help yourself to somebody's else's bracelet in reality, you must not expect me to go to prison with you."

"Yes I shall," he answered promptly. "A wife must share the fortunes of her husband.—*The Argosy.*

ST. THOMAS.—The latitude is the latitude of the poet-sung tropics; but the scene is a scene of the coarsest Europe. In vain you call to mind the metrical enchantments of Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" or dreamy "Voyage," of Byron's heated "Island," of Coleridge's [illegible] the conjured-up illusion. A drunken seaman and a filthy old hag are squabbling on one side of you; words very English certainly, but not to be found in Johnson's dictionary, issue from the grog shop on the other; the vile features of a Creole crimp, arm in arm with a mottle-faced, dull-eyed Halifax skipper, meet you in front; sight, hearing, smell, are all of that peculiar description which charms the sailor, the British specimen in particular, and those too, perhaps, who make money out of or through him.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

VICTOR HUGO'S DRAMAS.—We have now to return to the sequel of the prohibition of M. Victor Hugo's first piece. "Hernani," was yet to come. It was written a few days after the undaunted dramatist's check, was read to Mlle. Mars and the *élite* of the Français, enthusiastically greeted by the artists, and forthwith rehearsed. The eagerness of the best comedians to secure even the most unimportant parts; the excitement caused by the prohibition of "Marion De Lorme;" the rapidly-increasing celebrity of the author, and, most of all, the declared war between the *Ecole* and the *Romantiques* all contributed to raise public curiosity to the highest degree, and turned the forthcoming production into a topic that threw every other question in the shade, and made the first performance of "Hernani" a memorable event. Foes of the new style used every means, *per fas et nefas,* to insure its failure. They commenced by disaffecting the actors, and Mlle. Mars, the original *Doña Sol,* showed (as Dumas has told us in his memoirs) that a great artist can be one of the worst-tempered of women. Mlle. Mars would insist on altering verses which she accused of being "ridiculous," disregarded the friendly advice of the author, treated him with biting contempt, and drove him to desperation. The play was unknown, and attacked beforehand. Fragments of scenes were surreptitiously secured and held up to public ridicule. A *Classique* author was once found concealed, during a rehearsal, taking down the verses as they were recited; and thus a parody of an unproduced play was given at the Vaudeville. The very *figurants* of the theatre, under these combined efforts, regarded M. Victor Hugo with supercilious looks; and it came out that the *chef de claque* himself was an opponent of the *Romantiques.* This worthy chief of the "Romans" claimed literary opinions of his own; by dint of applauding when the public chose to allow him, he thought that the success of pieces depended on his co-operation; and he declared he was too loyal to help Victor Hugo with his puissant hands, after doing the same service to Delavigne and Scribe. The poet, however, appealed from the *claqueurs* to the *jeunesse* of the Quartier Latin, and intrusted them with the preservation of his rights. The substitution was advantageous. Under the leadership of the hirsute and atletic Théophile Gautier, the phalanx was prepared to apply biceps to any amount in favor of literature; most of these exuberant young men afterward became illustrious in their own sphere, and distinguished themselves in other ways than by their readiness to burn down Paris rather than permit "Hernani" to be hooted off by a cabal. The great day arrived, and with it an avalanche of turnip-tops, cabbages, and other missiles, showered down on the heads of the Gautier phalanx as they waited for admittance, by *Classiques* encamped on the roof of the Comédie Française. This was followed in the house, as a *lever de rideau,* by a hand-to-hand encounter, wherein *Gautier* gave evidence of his muscular vigor by throwing a weaker *Classique,* who was hissing, at another *Classique* who was also hissing in another part of the pit. In fact, when the curtain rose on *Doña Sol's* chamber, many a spectator was stanching the blood from his ill-treated nose. The first scenes—the meeting of *Hernani* and *King Don Carlos,* the dialogue between the bandit and *Ruy Gomez*—passed with but faint opposition; the nobleness of the sentiment and the beauty of the verse impressed the enemy more than they had reckoned. The most delicate turn of the evening was the famous "scene of the portraits," in which *Ruy Gomez de Silva* enumerates to *Carlos* the exploits of his ancestors. It passed with but a few murmurs; the opposition was completely cowed, the success almost unanimous; and while the house was still filled with acclamations after the fifth act, and M. Hugo was congratulating Mlle. Mars on her admirable performance, *Doña Sol,* softened by her success, was as charming as she had before been crotchety and overbearing. She no longer haggled over "Mon lion!" but declared every verse superb. Her joy, however, was premature. The orthodox *feuilletonistes,* the partisans of "good taste," filled the Comédie Française on the second night, and recommenced the struggle more fiercely than ever. Théophile Gautier and his heroes were at their post; almost every verse was hissed, applauded, interrupted. It became necessary for the champions of romanticism to assist at every representation, and as the number of seats allotted them did not exceed a hundred, they fought an uphill battle. The performances became more and more stormy, until, on the forty-seventh night, exasperation attained alarming proportions. "Hernani" was given in the provincial towns; at Toulouse it led to a duel which resulted in the death of one combatant. Eight years elapsed before the revival of the play that had provoked such extraordinary demonstrations. Still it was less calculated to provoke outbursts of passion than "Marion," for the morality of the subject was unquestionable, and the clerical party could detect no offensive allusions; but "Hernani"—interior in many respects to "Marion"—was the first onslaught on literary pedantry; it was, in regard to taste, what "Tartufe" had been to devout hypocrites. It had commenced the work of demolition; and henceforth M. Victor Hugo, having proved that he could write a drama on the plan developed in the preface to "Cromwell," became the leading dramatic celebrity.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

FRENCH STAGE EFFECTS.—Our French neighbors will be found to be our teachers in this as in every other department of the dramatic art. They bear in mind the true artistic principle that scenery and scenic effect must be regulated by the principles that direct the success of an ordinary picture. A fine scene should be no more than a picture magnified. The strong light, indeed, is an unavoidable necessity, but there is a rule which fairly measures the extent to which it should be employed, namely, not for the production of dazzling effects of illuminated color, which may surprise and delight the vulgar, but sufficient to illuminate the colors in the most suitable manner, and make everything distinct and intelligible to those at a distance. Another principle favorable to artistic effect is to present everything through the agency of painting rather than of relief, wherever it is practicable; a painted representation of an object being infinitely more effective than the object itself, or a stage imitation of the object. In short, indication would seem to be the principle of the French stage, imitation that of the English. At the leading Paris houses—notably at the Français—may be seen charming flat scenes representing interiors, painted in a rich key of color, and all with the object of making a pleasing background, and throwing out the figures with effect. Not for a moment forgotten is the principle that scenery is for the figures, not the figures for the scenery. At the Français are to be found many old scenes, interiors, painted most artistically, the colors of which have mellowed and ripened with time, and the old gold of which, though tarnished, has a rich effect. A French theatrical architect declared before the Commission on Theatres, that if he were building a theatre he would be inclined to tarnish the gold decorations of the interior artificially, to gain what he considered the harmonious and splendid effect of old gold.—*London Society.*

ANTIPATHIES.—The Secretary of Francis I. used to stop up his nostrils with bread if he saw a dish of apples, to prevent an otherwise inevitable bleeding at the nose. A Polish King had an antipathy to both the smell and sight of this wholesome fruit, and a family of Aquitaine had an hereditary hatred of it. A Flemish damsel was sadly troubled by an unconquerable aversion to the smell of bread. Cheese, mutton, musk, and ambergris have been so repugnant to some nasal organs, as to send their owners into convulsions. Gretry, the composer, could not endure the scent of the rose, neither could Anne of Austria. The mere sight of the queen of flowers was too much for Lady Heneag, bedchamber woman to Queen Bess; indeed, Kenelem Digby records that her cheek became blistered when some one laid a white rose upon it as she slept. Her ladyship's antipathy was almost as strong as that of the dame who fainted when her lover approached her wearing an artificial rose in his button-hole. A violet was a thing of horror to the eyes of the Princess de Lamballe; tansy was abominable to an Earl of Barrymore; Scaliger grew pale before the water-cress, and a soldier who would have scorned to turn his back on a foe, fled without [illegible] from a sprig of rue. A poor Neapolitan was always [illegible] nature thus condemned him to vegetarianism; a sorer infliction than that suffered by [illegible], whose heart palpitated violently if he indulged in a pork dinner; or by the lady who could not taste udder of beef without her lips swelling to uncomfortable dimensions. Dr. Prout had a patient who declared honest mutton was as bad as poison to him. Thinking this was all fancy, the doctor administered the obnoxious meat under various disguises, but every experiment ended in a severe vomiting fit. Another unlucky individual always had a fit of the gout a few hours after eating fish; and a Count D'Armstadt never failed to go off in a faint if he knowingly or unknowingly partook of any dish containing the slightest modicum of olive-oil. A still worse penalty attached to lobster salad in the case of a lady, for if she ventured to taste it at a dancing party, her neck, before she returned to the ball-room, would be covered with ugly blotches, and her peace of mind destroyed for that evening. Accordingly to Burton, a melancholy Duke of Muscovy fell instantly ill if he but looked upon a woman, and another anchorite was seized with a cold palsy under similar provocation; while Weinrichur tells of a nobleman who drew the line at old ladies, which did not prevent him losing his life in consequence of his strange prejudice; for, being called from the supper-table by some mischievous friends, to speak to an old woman, he fell down directly he beheld her, and died then and there. What an old woman did for this odd hater, an eclipse did for Charles d'Escaro, Bishop of Langres. It was his inconvenient custom always to faint at the commencement of a lunar eclipse, and remain insensible as long as it lasted. When he was very old and very infirm, an eclipse took place. The good Bishop went off as usual, and never came to again. Old John Langley, who settled in Ireland in 1651, cherished an antipathy quite as obstinately, but had no idea of dying of it. By his last will and testament, he ordered his corpse to be waked by fifty Irishmen, for each of whom two quarts of aqua-vitæ were to be provided, in the hope that, getting drunk, they would take to killing one another, and do something toward lessening the breed!—*Chambers's Journal.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH TOADS.—Dr. Buckland, to test the matter in some degree, made some remarkable experiments. He caused twelve circular cells or cavities to be cut in a large block of coarse oolitic limestone, with provision for an air-tight glass cover to each cell. Twelve other cells were cut in a block of silicious sandstone. Twenty-four live toads were put into the cells, one in each, the covers fastened down air-tight, and the blocks of stone buried three feet deep in a garden. They were left undisturbed for twelve months, at the end of which time the cells were opened. All the toads in the sandstone rock were dead; but most of those in the oolitic (the cells of which were larger,) were still living; some had lessened in weight, some had increased; but, as a few of the plates of glass were found cracked, it was deemed possible that minute insects might have entered. The living toads were left alone for another twelve months, at the end of which time all were dead. Seen through the glass covers, the poor fellows seemed to be always awake, with open eyes. Perhaps they were marveling what crime of theirs had subjected them to a sentence of two years' solitary confinement. A smaller experiment accompanied this principal one. Dr. Buckland placed four toads in three cells or holes cut for the purpose in the trunk of an apple-tree. Two were companions in the largest cell, the other two occupied a small cell each; but though small, these cells were tolerably roomy for middle-size toads, being about five inches deep by three inches diameter. The cavities were carefully and closely plugged with wood. All four toads were found dead and decayed at the end of the first year. In another subsidiary experiment, four small basins of plaster of Paris were scooped out, a live toad placed in each, and a cover luted down air-tight on the top. The whole were buried underground. Twelve months afterward two of the toads were dead, the other two living, but greatly emaciated. To sum up: the best naturalists now agree that, however wonderful the ascertained phenomena really are, frogs and toads cannot live one year wholly without air, nor probably two years wholly without food.—*All the Year Round.*

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT IN THE NILOTIC COUNTRY.—Every official plunders; the Governor General extorts from all sides; he fills his private pockets by throwing every conceivable obstacle in the way of progress, and embarrasses every commercial movement in order to extort bribes from individuals. Following the general rule of its predecessors, a new Governor upon arrival exhibits a spasmodic energy. Attended by *cavasses* and soldiers, he rides through every street of Khartoum, abusing the underlings for past neglect, ordering the streets to be swept, and the town to be thoroughly cleansed; he visits the market-places, examines the quality of the bread at the bakers' stalls, and the meat at the butchers'. He tests the accuracy of the weights and scales, fines and imprisons the impostors, and institutes a complete reform, concluding its sanitary and philanthropic arrangements by the imposition of some local taxes. The town is comparatively sweet, the bread is of fair weight and size, and the new Governor, like a new broom, has swept all clean. A few weeks glide away, and the nose again recalls the savory old times when streets were never swept, and filth once more reigns paramount. The town relapses into its former state, again the false weights usurp the place of honest measures, and the only permanent and visible sign of the new administration is the local tax. From the highest to the lowest official, dishonesty and deceit are the rule, and each robs in proportion to his grade in the government employ, the onus of extortion falling on the natives; thus exorbitant taxes are levied upon the agriculturists, and the industry of the inhabitants is disheartened by oppression. The taxes are collected by the soldiery, who naturally extort by violence an excess of the actual impost; accordingly the Arabs limit their cultivation to their bare necessities, fearing that a productive farm would entail an extortionate demand.—*Cassell's "Book of the Races of Mankind."*

VICTOR HUGO'S LOVE FOR THE OUTCAST.—His activity was really remarkable. In 1832, barely three years after "Hernani," he had completed two other dramas, one of which was to turn out at once his best and his most unfortunate. "Le Roi s'amuse" has to this day the attraction of a novelty; it was performed once, and then set aside by official prevision not unbacked by public disapproval, and yet its recent revival at the Porte Saint Martin was looked for with more interest than its production had been. The plot is well known: Triboulet, the shapeless buffoon of Francis I. of France, encourages him in his lawless invasions of private life, and eulogizes his corrupt habits; an old man, St. Vallier, father of Diane De Poitiers, upbraids the King with the seduction of his daughter; Triboulet, who has a daughter too, scoffs at his grief; and by a just retribution, what has happened to St. Vallier strikes him like a curse for his cynicism—the "Roi galant" robs him of his daughter Blanche, who dies murdered in an ambush prepared by her father for the King. It is easy to see how fertile this texture is in thrilling dramatic situations; and although some of the scenes arising out of these situations are uncouth and savage, the fundamental idea of the play is not more immoral or repulsive than that of "Marion." Victor Hugo, moreover, throughout the development of "Le Roi s'amuse," (an antithetic title of sinister meaning,) betrays that immense compassion for all that is disgraced by nature, prejudice, and human injustice, which has ever been discernible in his works. In "Notre Dame" we have *Quasimodo,* a monster ejected from society, ill-treated, insulted like a pariah because of his deformity, and yet revealing beneath a hideous form a soul capable of love and fidelity. In "Les Misérables" there is again the pariah of society, *Jean Valjean.* In "Le Roi s'amuse," the black sheep is *Triboulet.*—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A CORNISH VILLAGE.—Eglosilyan is certainly a picturesque place; but one's difficulty is to get anything like a proper view of it. The black and mighty cliffs at the mouth of the harbor, where the Atlantic seethes and boils in the calmest weather, the beautiful blue-green water under the rocks and along the stone quays, the quaint bridge, and the mill, are pleasant to look at; but where is Eglosilyan? Then if you go up one of the ravines, and get among the old houses, with their tree-fuchsias, and hydrangeas, and marigolds, and lumps of white quartz in the quaint little gardens, you find yourself looking down the chimneys of one portion of Eglosilyan, and looking up to the doorsteps of another—everywhere a confusion of [illegible]

TYNDALL'S PHILOSOPHY.

ITS INEVITABLE END.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although the extraordinary position assumed by Prof. Tyndall might have been foreseen, yet it certainly fell like a thunderbolt upon the civilized world. The friends of scientific research have contended, and justly, that between science and religion there was not necessarily any antagonism, but the attitude of Tyndall seems liable to make this point somewhat doubtful. One point is, however, clear, and that is that science has its bigots as well as religion. To enter into an analysis of that doctrine of the conservation of the energies of matter which is about to be preached to a startled world would be of little service to humanity, because on this ground the scientist is *facile princeps.* The cause of religious feeling cannot be profited by a denial of scientific facts whose truth may be accepted as axiomatic. But there are two points toward which we may turn the attention of those whose feelings have been outraged by Prof. Tyndall's declaration of a power in matter which renders the existence of a Deity superfluous to the well-being of the world. Other writers have not been slow to show that this would be a revival of the *dieux fainéants* of Epicurus. It shall be the task of the present writer to prove, first, the unfairness and onesidedness of the present scientific position; and, secondly, the inevitable result of the development of this school of thought upon unscientific minds.

For the unfairness of present science society itself is somewhat in fault. The constant straining for material progress which goes on in the world has its inevitable result upon scientists, who, in spite of their science, are only men. And they therefore, instead of examining all the phenomena of existence presented to them, have restricted the exercise of their brilliant analytical powers entirely to material objects, and have ruled out of court and contemptuously ignored all spiritual manifestations. But in spite of this neglect and this contempt, there is such a thing as spirit, and there have been such things as spiritual manifestations. Cheerfully admitting that what are known by that name are disgraceful impositions and low frauds, still the fact remains that in psychology there are facts, placed upon unimpeachable records, of which *Messieurs les savans* have only ignored because their materialistic philosophy was incapable of offering a solution. I allude neither to table-turning, nor yet to spirit-rapping, nor yet to the mysteries of clairvoyance. These are to the science of psychology what astrology was to astronomy. When all the low cunning, all the fraud, all the lies, all the impostures have been swept away, something still remains for which the laws of matter are unable to account. Though mesmerism has become a by-word and a hissing, it is still true that one human being has in known instances been able to impose his will upon another human being, and make him subject to himself. Now, if, according to the materialistic view, we are to look for will power in the complex nerves of the brain, which act upon the simple nerves and they upon the muscles, thereby producing the phenomenon of motion, then it is clear that such motion could not be produced by any object extraneous to the thing moved, unless by contact, as by a blow, or by a current of air, &c. But in mesmeric cases there is no contact. The unexpressed desire of A is nevertheless powerful enough to act upon the nerves of B, and through B's nerves upon B's muscles, so producing motion. Here, it is clear, is a power which is not matter. What it is is beside the question. It is sufficient for the proof of the unfairness complained of that the laws regarding motion, the most important phenomenon presented to our observation, have been absolutely neglected, because they presented difficulties which seemed insuperable. It is true that the results of motion have been carefully examined and recorded, but of the thing itself we know absolutely nothing. The materialist would probably reply that to examine that of which we could learn nothing, would be a simple and foolish waste of time and ability. Granted. But the point taken is that it is excessively unfair to come to the conclusion that God is unnecessary from the observation of one set of phenomena, when all around us are other sets of phenomena that not only proclaim the existence of a God, but also hint of a knowledge that is too high for us.

Leaving organic substances and descending to inorganic substances, we find there a law of chemical affinities of which we only begin to comprehend the nature. This is the materialist's chosen ground, and it is upon the consideration of the phenomena presented by gases and by metals and by earths that men have thought the existence of a God unnecessary. Yet, even in this fortress of material unbelief, there are ugly facts which render timid the most advanced thinkers. The nature of oxygen is a puzzle to the men who are about to make oxygen their divinity. It is the one ever present thing. Throughout all the wonders of spectrum analysis oxygen is there, and yet it is the only thing that presents no spectrum. There is no claim on the part of the Spiritualists to explain this. Neither do they pretend to explain the wonders of electricity. What they do say is, that until the secrets of these two substances, on which rest all the phenomena of the doctrine of molecular affinity, have been explored and explained, the scientists are not in a position to ignore the phenomena of psychology. Some philosophers, notably in the East, adopting this view, have endeavored to solve the difficulty by the doctrines of Pantheism, which has, at least, the merit of being comprehensive. But materialism would be, at its best, only half the shield, and, therefore, in spite of its pretence, unscientific and unsound.

One of the main difficulties of those who believe in the spirit is that they are lacking in that fine reverence for truth, which gives to materialism all its power. Whether we turn with disgust from the follies of Andrew Jackson Davis or the miracles of the Roman Catholic Church, the feeling is the same. If the science of psychology could be treated scientifically, it would be possible to gather together such a number of particular facts as would warrant the construction of general laws. But the misfortune is that in psychology we have to deal with the highest organisms, whereas the materialists gather their facts from inorganic substances, which never deceive them. Psychological phenomena, moreover, are most frequently manifested in people who seem incapable of telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. It would be easy to give lamentable illustrations of this, but it is unnecessary. There are few families of refined people, especially of those who inherit refinement, where there is not one member who has a constant tendency to exaggeration, and to concealment. This evil would seem insurmountable to any collection of exact psychological facts. But just as the physician, in spite of evasions and downright lies, does manage to twist the truth out of a patient, so by unwearied observation the psychologist does get a glimmering of one or two phenomenal facts. These, whether known as mesmeric forces or odic forces, do inevitably point to a power in nature which is not matter. And when in the course of ages a higher and better education stamps upon all minds the conviction of the absolute necessity of truth for our own happiness the time will have come when science will [illegible] for the accents of existence from the souls [illegible] and not from science and gases. [illegible]

unscientific character of the present attitude of science, no stress is laid upon the internal conviction of an overruling Providence, nor upon those mysteries of soul experience which are known as conversion or the second birth. To deny the reality of the latter in B's mind, because A has never experienced anything like it, is about as just and philosophical as to deny the existence of nervous seizures, because we ourselves happen to have the nerves of a rhinoceros. This denial of things of which we have no personal or mental knowledge is the legitimate outgrowth of materialistic reasoning, and there is a sturdy brutality of intellect about it which is excessively captivating to the gross and to the unrefined. There are men short of sight who never can believe that others can see objects beyond the scope of their vision. On the plains and at sea, where life depends upon far sight, such nonsense is soon dropped; but to men who live in cities and have little use for their eyes, the fact that there are men who can see the satellites of Jupiter with the naked eye would be scouted as a fairy tale. It is so hard to get outside of ourselves and survey the world, that many people never attempt it, and live within the prison-bars of Self all their lives. For this reason a belief ignoring spirituality is intensely flattering to the great mass of mankind whose own spirits have never been awakened from the deep slumber of the chrysalis. Therefore we have too much reason to fear that from this declaration of Tyndall's may result systems which will not be for the world's benefit.

Until the advent of the Savior the world was plunged in the grossest materialism. The thinkers held the doctrines of Epicurus, founded upon somewhat abstruser notions of matter than the populace could well manage at that time. For, not being at all scientific, and feeling within them that idea of God which is born with us, they worshiped everything, and gave to every tree its dryad, to every mountain spring its naiad, and to universal nature the comprehensive divinityship of Pan. With this were mingled the darker and grosser ideas of fetichism, borrowed from Itiopia, and the monstrous materialism of the Turans, in which matter was adored under the visible signs of increase. For, until Christ came, the whole world was materialistic. The pure monotheism of the Aryans had been preserved only by the Jews, and had elsewhere dwindled into the poetic pantheistic notions of the Hindus, which became, in due course of time, the materialistic polytheism of the Greeks and Romans. The fierce and bloody Turan hordes, unblessed by even a ray of the light that had fallen upon the white race, had from the contemplation of nature evolved the two facts of materialism—life and death. They alternated between the hideous obscenity which symbolized the creative powers of life, and the blood-stained rites, the hot-smoking human hearts and girdle of gore-dripping human hands which were given to the Lord of Death. Among those great Semitic empires, born of the commingling of the Aryan and Turan—the white and the red race—human life was very cheap, and the Lord of Death, whether known as Ba-al or Mal-ek, (Moloch) had a superfluity of purple human blood, and was as sumptuously treated in the pure Turan temples in Mexico as in Western India. But in the smaller communities, where the Aryan ideas were uppermost, the worship of nature assumed a smiling and sweet aspect. Lovely and beautiful was the Mother Matter from which we all sprang, and into whose bosom we should all return. Hence the worship of Aphrodite and of Eros, though the philologist and the scholar knew only too well who Eros was, and understood the tradition of the Greeks that he had once been worshiped with bloody rites of human sacrifice.

In the story of the past it is not impossible to read the coming fortune of mankind. If science determined to be plain, science no more shall become combative; if she shall in her aggressive spirit devise a faith of scientific facts, in which God and the human heart that clings to Him shall be alike forgotten, then is it certain that the people incapable of living without worship will make to themselves a goddess, in whose womanhood the sage will see reflected the teeming maternity of matter, and the sinner will find mercy and compassion for his sin. It is not too much to say that the Southern nations of Europe found themselves so wedded to the material idea of Venus that they were unable to relinquish it, and so under the disguise of the Virgin still adored the *"Alma Mater Genitrix."* That the human soul will not be satisfied with abstractions is certain. Hence, if the intellect of the latter half of the nineteenth century has a materialistic tendency—and this cannot be denied—the end will simply be to place Northern Europe under the banners either of the Papacy or of the Greek Church. Those who have studied Puseyism can hardly have failed to appreciate the influence which materialistic ideas have had upon a faith like English Episcopalianism, which believes in apostolical succession, and yet has its roots in an act of Parliament only. For many years there has been the most intense desire to affiliate with the Greek Church, but the pure Christianity of Protestantism has revolted at the idea of Mariolatry. The moral endosmose of materialism, and its overt attacks, will infallibly result in winning Episcopalians over to a faith which has the organized power to resist infidelity, but which has, unfortunately, retained from Pagan times the Pagan materialistic idea of the worship of a woman. And if the materialism of our present scientists still grows and grows, gradually the prominent dogmas of Christianity will disappear, and, as in Rome, and in Spain until very recently, the worship of the Trinity will simply be a formula, but the worship of the mother and child will be the fact.

That this result will be universal I do not believe. I greatly fear, however, that this trial is reserved for England, and for Northern Europe, while perhaps at the same time the noble and pure faith of Christ may win the victory in the South. It is a humiliating confession of the vanity of human intellect, that our boasted reason should lead us back again to the very place whence we started. But while the reason is thus confounded, the heart is overjoyed when it contrasts the two epochs, and sees how greatly humanity has advanced in the meantime. The material progressives are always bragging about their big hotels, their great locomotives, their Atlantic cables, and their Krupp guns. Let Christian hearts be bowed in thankful prayer, that we have societies for the prevention of cruelty of animals, and children's picnics, and that we abhor cruelty and deceit and despise corruption. We begin to truly understand Christ's laws of love and self-sacrifice, and though our thoughts are too much warped by material progress, there is a sincerity of Christian feeling which may bear us through the coming ordeal. But let no man deceive himself as to the reality of that struggle, for come it surely will. That America may not be swept away, will be the prayer of every God-loving man.

G.

DISCHARGED BROOKLYN WORKMEN SEEKING THEIR WAGES.

Nearly 300 men, who were recently discharged by the Brooklyn Board of Works, assembled yesterday morning, in the neighborhood of the City Hall, to demand the wages remaining due at the time their work was suspended. Mayor Hunter expressed his surprise that the men were not paid before they were discharged, and immediately sent to the Controller's office and ascertained that the amount of the pay-roll of the disemployed hands amounted to $3,000, and that the money was received at the Auditor's office on Thursday. The Mayor was anxious the men should be paid off yesterday, but Deputy Controller Bick said it was impossible to do so, as the money had to be divided into sums varying from [illegible]. He stated, however, that the men [illegible] on Monday, [illegible]

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

John M. Alsgood has been appointed Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Battalion.

First Lieut. George Miller, of Company G., Thirty-second regiment has resigned.

The Utica Fire Zouaves were the guests of the Washington Guards of Syracuse on Monday.

Capt. J. D. Brooks has been appointed Commissary of the Ninth Brigade, vice Capt. J. D. Chase, resigned.

John F. Young has been elected First Lieutenant, and Hassel Nutt Second Lieutenant of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment.

Col. Cavanaugh, commanding the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has appointed County Clerk William Walsh Quartermaster in his command.

The First Brigade, Gen. W. G. Ward commanding, will hold an inspection and review in Tompkins square on Thursday, October 8.

Major E. H. Kent, recently elected Captain of the Washington Grey Cavalry, has withdrawn his acceptance. Another election will shortly be held.

It is rumored that Capt. Lee, of the Fifth Brigade Staff, has resigned. This is to be regretted, as Capt. Lee is one of the few working officers in the brigade.

The teams of the Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments went into encampment at Creedmoor, Long Island, on Friday, and the Eighth Regiment team will encamp to-morrow.

First Lieut. Alois Kohler, of Company H, Twenty-eighth Battalion, has resigned. At a recent meeting of company D, in the same command, Chas. Freevort was elected Second Lieutenant.

The First Division Head-quarters have decided to offer as a prize, at the Fall meeting at Creedmoor, a handsome military badge, valued at $100, to be contested for by the general and staff officers of the division. An effort will be made to obtain $50 from each of the three brigades head-quarters, to offer as second, third, and fourth prizes.

The organization of the Twentieth Battalion, New-Platz, N. Y., is progressing. Lieut. Col. Coddington has assumed command, and appointed the following staff officers: Adjutant, David S. Hasbrouck; Quartermaster, Willett L. Hasbrouck; Surgeon, Dr. G. C. Smith; Chaplain, Rev. James Byron Murry. Major O'Reilly retains his position, and the battalion consists of A, B, E, and F companies.

Private William J. Johnson, of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, was recently tried by court-martial for disobedience of orders and fined $45. In compliance with orders this regiment will parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor on Thursday next. Assembly at the armory at 6:30 A. M. Lieut. Joseph G. Story has relieved Major Partridge in the supervision of rifle practice in the armory.

The Ninth Artillery, of Lyons, N. Y., held its annual picnic and business meeting at Briscoe's Cove, near Lyons, on Thursday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. H. Seward; Vice President, Wm. Wood; Treasurer, D. S. Chamberlin; Secretary, L. C. Comstock; Executive Committee, Anson S. Wood, Chauncey Fish, Charles Shurger, Vincent R. Kenyon, Chas. C. Rhodes.

The National Rifle Association are making great improvements upon the range. The fence is now completed, new numerical boards are being erected at the rear of the targets, and a ticket office and three cafés have recently been completed. The latter were leased to Messrs. Bostwick and Bennett, of the Seventh Regiment, who opened them to the public on Thursday for the first time. This will supply a much-needed want at the range, which is nearly a mile from a hotel or restaurant.

The number of enlistments in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, since April 1, is forty-one. The following have received their discharges upon expiration of their terms of service: First Sergeant David R. Whitehead, I Company; Private Cornelius B. Demarest, C Company; Sergeant Major James H. Renshaw; Corporal Marinus M. Winship, I Company; Privates Thomas S. Wells, Joseph Moore, and George F. Bunce, Jr., B Company; James H. Winship, E Company; Louis Goldman, A Company.

Major Gen. Carr, commanding the Third Division, headquarters at Albany, has ordered a general court-martial to convene in that city on the 15th inst. for the trial of Col. Robert S. Oliver, commander of the Tenth Regiment, located in the same city. Detail for the Court—Brig. Gen. E. A. Brown, Thirteenth Brigade, N. G.; Brig. Gen. Alonzo Allen, Tenth Brigade, N. G.; Lieut. Col. M. J. Severance, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. G.; Major John M. Landon, Tenth Brigade, N. G., Judge Advocate.

An election for Lieutenant Colonel in the First Battalion Infantry will be held to-morrow, at 7 P. M. Thomas Francis Burke is the choice of the majority of the Board of Officers. Col. Webster announces his intention of introducing moonlight drills in Tompkins square during the latter part of the month. A rifle club is being organized in this command. The final arrangements, including the election of officers, will take place on the 10th inst. Drum Major Goodrich is organizing a fife corps for this command.

Col. Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, has presented a handsome badge to his command. The badge will be permanently the property of the regiment, and open to competition to any member who is also a member of the National Rifle Association. Col. Vose says he hopes to be able to construct a rifle range in the armory this season, and should it be accomplished the badge may be competed for in that range. The trophy is in the form of a 500-yard target suspended by two chains from a pin-bar, on which is inscribed the word "champion." At the base of the target is a sprig of laurel leaves formed of emeralds and rubies. Attached to the target is a military rifle in miniature. The reverse side bears the inscription: "Presented to the Seventy-first Regiment by Col. Richard Vose."

The following amendments have been made to the military code of the State:

Section 196 is amended so as to read:

"Sec. 196. For the trial of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, the Commandant of each brigade may, at any time, appoint a regimental or battalion court-martial for any regiment or battalion in his brigade, which court shall consist of the Brigade Judge Advocate, except as provided in section 197 of this act."

Section 197 is amended by adding at the end thereof the words "which vacancy shall be filled by, or new court consist of, an officer of the Brigade Staff whose rank is not below that of a Captain."

This act took effect immediately on its passage. In pursuance of this act all regimental court-martials convened since May 8 have been dissolved, and the proceedings, whether approved or not, declared null and void.

The election for Lieut. Col. of the Seventy-ninth regiment has been postponed. Col. Shaw has announced his intention to resign, if his Major will become responsible for the State property in his charge. This meets the approval of the entire regiment, as for some time past the commander has been a great hindrance to his command. He is said to have opposed rifle-practice strenuously, and even refused to make requisition for the ammunition to be used by the troops at the recent regimental practice. On the occasion of the late visit by the Highlanders to Boston and Providence, the command devolved upon Major Laing, and the tardiness of the Colonel at the parade on July 4 caused the regiment to be ordered back to its armory in disgrace. The feeling toward Col. Shaw is very bitter on the part of officers and men, as was evinced when he was refused admittance to the officers' tent at Jones' Woods on Thursday last. The regimental team contested for a new badge at Creedmoor on Friday. The prize was won by Private Edmundstone, upon a score of forty-seven out of a possible fifty-six points. The badge was presented to the club by Mr. John Boylan. It is in the form of the letter "O," ornamented by four thistles. A Scottish cross, surmounted by the figures "79," adorn the centre, the words "Rifle Club" surrounding the border. The whole is attached to a "pin-bar," on which is engraved a representation of a highlander in the act of firing at a target.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The services attending the inauguration of Herrick Johnson, D. D., as Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary, were observed in the First Presbyterian Church in that city Thursday evening. The church was well filled notwithstanding the very inclement weather, and the whole services were of the most impressive nature. The order of exercises was as follows: Anthem; reading of the Scriptures; invocation; singing; subscription of the professor-elect to the required pledge; prayer of inauguration, by Rev. J. B. Condit, D. D.; address to the newly inaugurated Professor, by President S. G. Brown, D. D., LL. D.; German choral; words of welcome, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., President of the Board of Commissioners; inaugural address, by Rev. Herrick Johnson; singing and benediction. Dr. Johnson's address occupied over an hour in its delivery, and was a powerful effort, not only in its masterly treatment of his subject, but in the wonderful force and effect of its utterance. He announced as his subject, "Enthusiasm in Preaching; the Vital Need of it and the Way to Arouse it."

FALL OF A HUGE STAND-PIPE.

An attempt was made in Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday last, to raise a stand-pipe for the water-works. It was constructed of boiler iron, was 220 feet long, and 5 feet in diameter, and weighed about 64,000 pounds. To place it in a perpendicular position was no easy task. Men had been at work for several days preparing derricks or shears for its erection, and as the time set a large crowd had assembled to witness the raising. Soon after 9 o'clock the work was commenced, and five or six minutes were occupied in taking the stretch out of the ropes. After a rest of ten minutes the horses all started together, and the work began in earnest. Steadily the pipe moved upward, [illegible] two hours and a half, a shorter period by half an hour than was anticipated, the blocks had crawled up to within less than twenty feet of each other, and the butt of the pipe began to clear the ground and move toward its bed. Guys were attached to steady it, and the entire mass steadily approached a perpendicular. The base was within twenty feet or less of the bed, when suddenly a crackling was heard away up among the tackle-blocks. The iron band, two inches in diameter, around the lower block on the west side, parted, the pipe swung over toward the river, the lashings broke, with a quiver the other fastening gave way, and the pipe swept through the air to the ground, striking across the filter bed and breaking in three pieces. As soon as the first notes of warning were heard the crowd took the alarm and fled in every direction, so that no one was hurt.

MOLLY HAM, OF RYE.

END OF A LONG AND WRETCHED LIFE—HER EARLY ROMANCE AND ITS BITTER ENDING—SOME OF HER ECCENTRICITIES.

A woman, familiarly known to everybody in the vicinity of Rye Beach, N. H., as Widow Molly Ham, died in her little cottage on the 29th of August. Her eccentricities have for years been a subject of gossip among the residents, as well as the Summer visitors to that popular Eastern resort. She has long lived a sort of hermit life, except when visited occasionally by some friend or relative whose stay in most instances was not prolonged by a hearty welcome. She was ninety-two years old at the time of her death, and most of her life has voluntarily been passed in lonely and squalid wretchedness. At times she has drank to excess, and always she has been alike indifferent to public opinion and the personal comforts of life. But among her few personal effects was a package of well-worn love-letters, written nearly seventy years ago, which revealed the secret of it all. They showed that her wedding outfit had been prepared and the day of her marriage appointed, but the man to whom she had given her heart proved false. The disappointment nearly crazed her, and changed the current of her life. She became sullen and morose, and lived in apparent enmity with all the world. Subsequently she did marry, but the union was not happy, and after her husband's decease she lived alone nearly all the time. A lady correspondent of the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*, who has often visited her, thus describes her and her abode:

"It would be utterly impossible to give you any idea of the state of her house; for thirty years, says one chronicle, it had not been cleaned—everything that can be conceived of and much that cannot was crowded into one room—every variety of cooking utensil in the last stage of dirt, every bit of crockery or tin-ware that she had ever used in housekeeping, thrown into a corner when too old for use; in short, the only things lacking were articles for the improvement of her toilet. We were seized with an insane desire to do something for her. Some of the ladies made her a large apron and neckerchief, and we, not wishing to be out-done, bought her a dress, and displayed great zeal in taking her measure and making all preparations for a series of sewing circles of which she was to be the object. Next we proposed having her room cleaned, but such a storm of abuse as we had to endure from her for hinting at such a thing succeeded in frightening us out of any such intention. 'She did not know what we meant, she could clean herself up, she would be willing to hire any one to come and stay with her, would give a good home and board and fifty cents a week to the right person, but have a strange woman come into her house disturbing of her, she wouldn't, so there was an end on't.' About three weeks ago on entering her house we discovered her entirely unnerved, by her side an empty bottle. On the following day, Sunday, we found her the victim of extreme bodily suffering. 'I've had a good many aches and pains in my day,' she said, 'but never anything like this.' She seemed to be laboring under strong muscular pain, for she tossed herself restlessly from side to side, and could not remain quiet. It was the impression of many who visited her that there had been some foul play, her symptoms seeming like those of a poisoned or drugged creature. A day or two later it was thought necessary by the town authorities to, as they explained it, 'clean her out.' It will not be hard to believe that every one was eager to be present to witness the ceremony, and 'her gals,' as she called us, were not behindhand. The poor creature's distress and anger at being so roughly handled were extreme, but three strong men prevailed, and struggling, screaming, swearing some say, but overpowered, she was removed from the room, and order was gradually evoked from the chaos of thirty years. After two days of steady work and a large bonfire on the seashore the house was declared finished, the widow as well cared for as she would permit, still suffering excruciating pain, tossing her arms perpetually, and writhing and groaning, was restored to her room. The poor creature was evidently approaching her end. The physician ordered her friends to be sent for. For nineteen years she had been the sole occupant of the house; for so many years the old place had never reflected other light than the few straggling beams which found their way through the filth and gloom of the low windows. Now, unwonted sight, a faint gleam of light was seen to burn through the night, the bedside was never deserted, strange but kind hands ministered to her last requests. During the week a niece of the old woman arrived. She had not seen her for twenty years, but was conscious at the time of her arrival, and called her by name. From that time she sank slowly but perceptibly. On Saturday morning at 3 o'clock she stopped breathing—Mary Ham, aged ninety-two years, was dead. Probably no life of this prosaic nineteenth century has seen more changes or been more eventful than that which has now closed. Poor, decrepit, palsied, shattered, time was when she was the lightest, merriest lass of them all. A kind and thoughtful burial awaited her, funeral services were held at her own house, and the body was then sent to Rochester, N. H., where, by the side of her husband's dust, she is at rest.

It was the opinion of many that among other peculiarities the widow was miserly and had hoarded in her old room the savings of years. They were doomed to disappointment, however, for with the exception of a small sum no buried treasure was brought to light. But to the lover of romance a greater treasure was discovered, a package of soiled, time-worn, tattered love-letters, cherished through long years of suffering and changes—the one oasis in the parched, burnt desert of her life. They tell a pathetic tale of their own, a quaint little pastoral of sixty years ago, crowned with the tragic end of to-day. Ninety-two years ago Mary Foss was born, a well-to-do farmer's daughter, the oldest of three sisters. When she was still quite young the family removed to Rochester, N. Y., where her youth was passed. At the age of twenty she had not settled her affections upon any of her faithful swains, but continues trifling with them, when, in the course of time, she is caught in her own amorous nets, and becomes a victim of Cupid. Her letters to her favorite adorer can only be imagined, but that she was really fond of him her after-life clearly proves. The spirit of coquetry still possesses her, and Charles soon tires of his fickle betrothed. 'I understand that there has been a gentleman to see you,' he writes, 'and that you have set your affections upon him very much. I do not wish to wright anything to discourage you from forming acquaintance with him if you please. My affections are grate to you indeed. I cannot express them to you in wrighting. I address myself to you in these lines of poetry. Charles Waldron.' Here follows an ode with more rhyme than reason, more sentiment than poetry, but touching when we consider to whom it is addressed. Perhaps Molly, in her assurance, took advantage of this permission to pursue her acquaintance with her gentleman friend. Charles is evidently tired of her, for he writes: 'I wright to say that I dismiss you. I cannot afford to take to myself a wife at present. Charles Waldron.' This letter broke her heart. Flirt, coquette as she was, she had bestowed her whole affections upon the ungrateful Charles, and his unceremonious dismissal completely crushed her. Henceforth her life was a wreck. Too proud to disclose to the world her broken heart, she put on a brave face and determined to snatch at the first chance that was offered her to show Charles her indifference. She made the acquaintance of a reckless, dissipated, but fashionable young gentleman, of a higher station. Talented, accomplished, son of a noted sea captain, young John Ham had four times made a trip around the world, seen the wonders of other lands, spoke fluently five languages. He was a complete scapegrace, ran away from Dartmouth, where his father had placed him, and finally 'sat his affections' upon a beautiful girl in Portsmouth. Opposed in his desires in this quarter, in a fit of recklessness he met Molly Foss, offered himself, was accepted, and before his family realized it, had married her. His father, enraged, intended to cut him off penniless, but died before altering his will, and John inherited the most of his father's property, which was soon nearly squandered in riotous living. John Ham and his wife found that their dispositions were not harmonious. She, soured and bitter over her first disappointment, regarded with contempt her fine gentleman abandoning himself to the delights of the 'flowing bowl.' Like *Maud Muller*, 'her thoughts still clung to the moldering past.' But, unlike the poetic heroine, wanting resignation, she became a shrew. After living some years in Rochester, they moved, in 1840, to Rye, near what is now called Straw's Point, then Lock's Neck. Here they continued to live together until the time of Mr. Ham's death, of heart disease, nineteen years ago, and since then she has been completely alone, childless, friendless—her brothers and sisters marrying and drifting apart, until her death-bed summoned one of her surviving relatives to her side. For years she has lived her solitary, helpless life, sinking lower and lower in the depths of filth and desolation. The Summer residents of Straw's Point have taken a lively interest in her welfare for years, visiting her and offering what relief was in their power. One kind-hearted gentleman, we are told, a few days since sawed and split with his own hands a cord of wood for her Winter's use, and all aided in some measure to relieve her sufferings. But the bitter loneliness and desolation of the poor, disappointed life cannot be measured."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday: For Croton water rents and penalties, $12,874 12; tapping Croton pipe, $129; vault permits, $167 50; sewer permits, $201 50; buildings on Lexington avenue sold at public auction, $15,187; total, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union... 78½
600 do... 78⅝
200 do......b3. 78¾
1500 do... 78⅝
2200 do......b3. 78⅝
200 do......b3. 78⅝
6000 do......s3. 78½
600 do......b3. 78⅝
100 do... 78¾
2100 do......s3. 78½
200 Erie Railway... 33⅝
1200 do... 33¾
500 Pacific Mail... 48
200 do......s3. 47⅞
400 do... 47⅞
900 do... 47¾
800 do... 47¾
600 do......b3. 47⅞
200 do... 47⅞
100 do... 47¾
500 Lake Shore......s3. 73¾
100 do... 73⅞
2000 do......s3. 73¾
700 do......s3. 73⅝
200 do... 73⅝
2000 do......s3. 73⅝
200 do......b3. 73¾
300 Ohio & Miss... 24¼
100 do... 24½
100 North-west......b3. 38
100 do... 37⅞
100 do......c. 37⅞
100 do... 37½
200 do......s10. 37⅞
200 do... 37⅝

100 N. Western Pf.... 56
500 Rock Island... 100⅝
200 do... 100⅜
200 do... 100¼
700 do... 100⅛
200 do......s3. 100
100 do......s3. 100
100 do......c. 100⅛
400 do......s3. 100
100 Han. & St. Jo......c. 23
50 do... 23¼
300 Boston, H. & Erie. 1¼
500 C., C. & I. C... 9½
800 Tol. & Wabash... 34
700 do... 33⅞
300 do... 33¾
500 do......c. 33⅞
100 do... 33⅞
400 do... 33¾
300 do......c. 34
100 do......c. 33⅞
300 Union Pacific... 30⅝
800 do... 30¾
2500 do......s3. 30⅝
400 do......b3. 30¾
800 do......s7. 30⅝
300 do......c. 30⅝
1800 do... 30⅝
100 do......b5. 30⅝
200 do......c. 30⅝
600 do......s3. 30⅝
300 N.Y.C. & Hudson. 102¾
600 do... 102⅞
5 do... 103⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R......12.117⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......12.115⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n...12.115¼
3,000 do......115⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 112⅝

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......117⅝
5,000 do......12.117⅝
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n...12.116⅜
10,000 do......b. c. 116⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......12.111⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 24½
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n. 104⅞
500 L. S. Div. bds. 98
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 95½
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, C. 106
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 81½
2,000 C. Pac. Gd. bds. 90⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 84¼
1,000 U. P. Sink. F'd. 66½
6,000 do... 67
3,000 do......b. c. 67½
1,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 80
10,000 C. & O. 1st, C. 49
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st......s30. 79
7 Continental B'k... 88
34 Am. Ex. Bank... 112
30 do......b. c. 111⅞
100 Quick. Min......b. c. 31¼
200 Quick. Pf......b. c. 36
100 At. & P. Tel. b. c. b3. 16⅞
100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3. 73¾
100 do... 73⅞
100 do......s5. 73¾
100 do......b3. 73⅞
1400 do... 73⅞
5 do... 73⅝
500 do......s3. 73⅞
100 do... 73¾
22 Cleve. & P. G't'd. 87¼
500 W. Un. Tel. b. c. s3. 78½
5 do... 77⅝
100 do......s3. 78⅜
400 do......b3. 78¾
200 do... 78⅝
1000 do... 78⅝
200 do......b3. 78⅝
400 do... 78⅜
200 do......b60. 78⅞
600 do......b3. 78⅞
500 do......s3. 78¾
1000 do... 78⅝
100 do......b3. 78⅞
400 do... 78⅝
1500 do... 78¾
300 do... 78⅝
400 do......c. 78⅝
300 do... 78⅝
100 do... 78⅝
800 do......s3. 78½
200 do... 78½
40 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 102⅝
700 do... 103
100 Erie......b. c. 33¾
200 do... 33⅞
700 do......c. 33¾
400 do......b3. 34
200 N. J. Cen......b. c. 104
300 C. & R. I......b. c. s3. 100
200 do... 100¼
100 do......s3. 100⅛
200 do......s3. 100¼
300 do......s3. 100
500 do... 99⅞
100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 34¼
400 do... 34
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 53⅛

200 Pac. Mail......b. c. 47¾
1200 do... 47⅝
1000 do......b3. 47⅞
1900 do......b3. 48
900 do... 48
1000 do... 48⅛
200 do... 48¼
300 do......b3. 48¼
1000 do... 48¼
200 do......b3. 48⅜
100 do......s3. 48¼
1300 do... 48⅜
100 do......s10. 48¼
300 do......b3. 48⅜
200 do......b3. 48¼
1300 do... 48¼
100 do... 48⅛
100 do... 48⅛
600 Harlem......b. c. b3. 126
250 do... 126
5 Panama......b. c. 110½
25 do... 111
200 Un. Pac......b. c. s3. 30⅝
200 do... 30⅝
1000 do......b3. 30¾
1000 do... 30¾
200 do......c. 30¾
300 do......b3. 30⅝
600 do... 30¾
100 do......b3. 30⅝
100 do......s3. 30⅝
1800 do... 30⅝
100 do......c. 30¾
600 do......s3. 30⅝
1100 do... 30½
100 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 37⅛
200 do... 37⅝
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 56⅛
100 Del., L. & W. b. c. 108¼
100 do......b3. 108¼
300 do... 108
20 Morris & E......b. c. 96½
50 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 39
50 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 9½
200 do... 9¼
300 Tol. & Wab. b. c. 34
500 do... 33⅞
200 do......b3. 34
100 do... 33⅞
100 do......s3. 33¾
300 do......s60. 33
400 do... 33¾
10 do... 33
400 do... 33½
500 do... 33¼
100 do... 33
300 do... 32⅞
600 do... 33
100 do... 32¾
100 do... 33
500 do......b2. 32⅞
600 do... 32⅞
100 do... 32¾
100 Ohio & M......b. c. b3. 24½
300 do......b3. 24¾
200 do... 24¼
100 do... 24⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

800 Western Union... 78½
200 do......s3. 78⅝
400 do......b3. 78⅝
700 do... 78⅝
200 do......s3. 78½
50 do... 78¾
5 do... 78⅞
200 Pacific Mail......b3. 48⅝
200 do... 48⅛
500 do......s10. 48⅛
400 do... 48¼
100 Erie Railway......c. 33⅞
400 do......s3. 33⅞
200 Lake Shore......s3. 73⅝
700 do... 73¾
3000 do......s3. 73¾
200 do......b3. 73¾
700 Un. Pacific......s3. 30½
300 do......b3. 30⅝
100 do... 30½
400 do......b3. 30⅝
1600 do... 30⅝
100 do......s3. 30⅝

300 Rock Island... 99⅞
200 do... 99¾
400 do......s3. 99¾
700 do......s5. 99⅝
400 do... 99⅝
200 do... 99⅝
200 do... 99¾
100 do......s5. 99⅝
300 do......b3. 99⅞
100 do... 99⅞
1100 do... 99¾
300 North-western... 37⅛
200 do... 37
1200 do... 36⅞
500 Ohio & Miss... 24¾
200 Tol. & Wabash... 32¾
300 do... 32⅞
600 do... 32⅞
500 do... 32⅞
500 do... 32¾
100 Han. & St. Jo... 23

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 C. & N. W. C. b. c. 84¾
1,000 do... 85
300 West. Union. b. c. 78⅝
400 do... 78¾
200 do......b3. 78¾
300 do... 78⅞
400 do......b3. 78⅞
300 do... 78¾
500 do......s3. 78⅞
15 Am. Express. b. c. 60⅝
65 do... 60½
20 do... 60½
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 102⅞
100 do......b3. 103
100 do... 103
50 Pacific Mail. b. c. 48½
600 do......b3. 48⅝
700 do... 48⅝
900 do......b3. 48½
300 do... 48⅝
200 do... 48⅝
1300 do... 48⅝
100 do......s3. 48⅝
300 do......b3. 48⅝
200 do... 48½
800 do......s3. 48½
200 Erie......b. c. 33⅞

400 L. S. & M. So. b. c. b3. 73¾
500 do......s3. 73⅝
500 do... 73½
25 N. J. Cen. opg... 104
300 Un. Pacific. b. c. b3. 30⅝
500 do... 30⅝
100 do......s3. 30½
10 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 36¾
500 do... 36⅞
100 do... 36⅞
100 B., H. & E. b. c. c. 1¼
100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 32⅞
100 do... 33
800 do... 32⅞
100 do... 32⅞
500 do... 33
200 do... 32⅞
600 do... 32¾
30 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 39
500 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 99¾
200 do... 99⅞
100 do......s5. 99⅞
81 Ohio & Miss Pf... 50⅞
119 do......b. c. 51
800 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 9
20 Wells Fargo Ex... 78
40 do......b. c. 78

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 10-40 Coup... 111⅞
5,000 Va. 6s Con... 52⅛
3,000 Mo. 6s L. Bds... 93⅛
1,000 U. P. Income... 80¼
8,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 99
100,000 N. Y. C. 1st C. 105¼
500 Western Union... 78⅝
1800 do... 78½
300 do......s3. 78½
500 do... 78⅝
100 do......b3. 78⅝
1500 do......s3. 78½
400 do... 78½
200 Erie......s10. 33¾
100 do... 33¾
400 Pacific Mail... 48½
400 do... 48⅝
200 do......s3. 48¼
1200 do... 48⅝
100 do... 48¼
100 do......b3. 48⅜
1000 do... 48⅝
100 do... 48⅜
1000 do......b3. 48½
500 do... 48½
500 do......b3. 48⅝
400 do... 48½
800 do... 48½
100 Lake Shore... 73½
1000 do... 73½
800 do......s3. 73⅝
100 do... 73⅝
600 do... 73½
800 do... 73⅝

100 Un. Pacific......b3. 30½
250 do... 30½
1300 do... 30⅝
1000 do......s3. 30⅝
900 do......b3. 30⅝
200 North-western... 36¾
100 do... 36⅞
300 Rock Island......s3. 99⅞
1000 do... 99⅝
100 do......s3. 99⅝
700 do......s3. 99½
200 do... 99¾
100 St. Paul... 33⅝
600 do......s3. 33⅝
100 do......s3. 33⅝
100 do... 33⅝
100 St. Paul Pf... 52⅝
100 Tol. & Wab... 32¾
600 do... 32⅝
100 do......s15. 32⅝
100 do... 32½
400 do... 32½
100 do......s5. 32⅝
200 do... 32½
200 do... 32¾
500 Ohio & Miss... 24½
300 Han. & St. Jo... 23
200 C., C. & I. C... 8⅞
100 do......b3. 9
100 do......s30. 8¾
100 Pacific R. of Mo... 38½
12 N. Y. C. & H... 102¾

SATURDAY, Sept. 5—P. M.

The general tone of the Wall Street markets has been good to-day, with a fairly active speculative temper, and for the closing day of the week the volume of transactions was large, especially in stocks of the railways and miscellaneous corporations. This effect is mainly attributable to the advance in the price of Breadstuffs in the British markets, under the influence of which movement a good export trade is anticipated. Its immediate effect has been to stimulate all grades of speculation, and to advance the price of corn here so that current rates are twenty cents per bushel higher than at this time last year. Oats also have improved in sympathy, but wheat has not yet felt its effect, as our crop of this product will be much larger than that of last year, and the demand for foreign hands will not influence the price so directly nor so strongly as it would have done with a limited yield. The market, however, will undoubtedly stiffen as soon as the export trade is fairly upon us. The weekly Bank Statement is a good one, showing an increase of over three quarters of a million in loans. The gross reserve is reduced $1,424,700, mainly due to a decrease of $1,677,900 in greenbacks, but the banks still hold a surplus of reserve amounting to $25,809,500. The following are the changes for the week in the bank averages:

Loans	Inc.	$765,100
Specie	Inc.	253,200
Legal-Tenders	Dec.	1,677,900
Deposits	Dec.	254,100
Circulation	Dec.	140,900

The market for Railway and Miscellaneous Shares at the Stock Exchange was strong at the commencement of operations, and the first sales of North-west Common were effected at an advance of ⅛ ⅌ cent. over last evening's latest official price; the remainder of the list, with the exception of Erie, which showed ⅛ decline, exhibited an improvement of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. Before the first call Rock Island and North-west Common declined ⅛ ⅌ cent. each, this change exercising an unfavorable influence on the remainder of the list, which receded slightly in sympathy. After a partial recovery at the call, the whole market again weakened, and a gradual decline took place until nearly toward the close. The sales were most marked in Wabash, North-west Common, and Rock Island. The first named receded from 34 to 32½, the second from 38 to 36⅞, and the last from 100⅝ to 99½. At this juncture the general market showed a decline of ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent. During the last fifteen minutes a decidedly firmer tone was apparent, and the business was quite liberal in volume. The recovery ranged from ¼ to ⅞ ⅌ cent., the extreme advance having been in Pacific Mail, which sold at 48⅝ against 47¾ early in the day. Sales of Harlem were made at 126, an improvement of ¾ ⅌ cent. over yesterday's highest price, and of New Jersey Central at 104, against 105@105¼ on Friday. The total sales aggregated 146,662 shares, of which 32,760 were in Western Union; 27,750 in Pacific Mail; 23,450 in Union Pacific; 16,805 in Lake Shore; 15,010 in Wabash, and 10,800 in Rock Island. There was no change in the Gold market to-day. All the business, which was limited, was done at 109⅞ and 109¾, respectively the opening and closing prices. Some Gold loans were made "flat" and at ½, 1, and 2 ⅌ cent. for carrying. The shipments of specie by to-day's steamers amounted to $73,107 40, a total for the week of $472,244 37. The Assistant Treasury to-day redeemed $548,000 5-20 bonds, and disbursed $63,000 on account of interest on the Public Debt. For the week the disbursements were $2,887,000 for interest, and $752,800 in redemption of 5-20s, the receipts for Customs footing up $2,761,000. The Money Market was exceedingly easy, and call loans, as usual for a long time past, were done at 2@3 ⅌ cent. Large amounts of capital were offered at the former figure toward the close. There is no change to report in discounts. A small business was transacted in Foreign Exchange at rates previously quoted, viz: $4 86@$4 86¼ for bankers' sixty days' sterling bills, and $4 88½@$4 88¾ for three days' sight. Government Bonds were firm on a moderate inquiry, mainly directed toward the interest-bearing issues. New Fives, registered, sold up to 112⅝, and Sixes of 1881 at the same price. In Railway Mortgages there was a strong tone and some large dealings. A block of $100,000 New-York Central consolidated, first, sold at 105¼; New-Jersey Central, first, new, at 104⅞; Harlem, first, coupon sevens, at 106; Central Pacific, gold, at 90⅜; Union Pacifics were in active demand also at 84¼ for firsts, and 66½, 67, and finally 67½, paid, for Sinking Funds. Incomes sold at 80¼, against 85@86 in the closing days of August, while the Sinking Funds are steadily becoming stronger. State Bonds were inactive to-day, and Bank Shares strong in small sales.

The closing quotations of prices for to-day compare as follows with those of Friday at the close:

Closing Quotations—Sept. 5.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117⅝	117⅝
American Gold	109¾	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86@$4 86¼	$4 86@$4 86¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	102½	102¾
Chicago & Rock Island	100⅝	99¾
Pacific Mail	47⅝	48⅝
St. Paul Common	34¼	33⅝
St. Paul Preferred	53	52⅝
Western Union	78¼	78½
Union Pacific	30¼	30⅜
Lake Shore	73½	73⅜
Toledo & Wabash	33¼	32¾
North-western Common	37⅜	36⅞
North-western Preferred	55⅞	56¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	108¼	108¼
New-Jersey Central	105	104
Panama	111½	111
Erie	33⅜	33¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅝	24½
C., C. & Ind. Central	9½	8¾
Harlem	125¼	126

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	103	102¾	1,957
Erie	34	33⅝	3,300
Lake Shore	73⅞	73⅜	16,805
North-western	38	36¾	4,900
North-western Preferred	56¼	56	200
Rock Island	100⅝	99½	10,800
Pacific Mail	48⅝	47¾	27,750
St. Paul	34⅛	33⅝	1,400
St. Paul Preferred	53⅛	52⅝	200
Ohios	24¾	24½	2,200
Western Union	78⅞	78½	32,760
Wabash	34	32⅝	15,010
Union Pacific	30⅞	30¼	23,450
C., C. and I. C.	9½	8⅞	1,950
Panama	111	110½	30
New-Jersey Central	104	103	400
Del., Lack. and Western	108¼	108	900
Harlem	126	126	850
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	16⅞	16⅞	100
Miss. Pacifics	38½	38½	100
Boston, Hartford and Erie	14	14	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23	23	400
Quicksilver	31¼	31¼	100
Quicksilver Preferred	36	36	200
Total sales			146,662

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117½	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117½	117⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon	118⅜	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupon	112⅜	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114½	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupon	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupon	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅝	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupon	116⅜	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅝	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupon	117½	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupon	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110¾	111
U. S. 10-40s, Coupon	111¾	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupon	112½	112⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90¼	90½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82½	83

The transactions of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gold balances	$1,081,530
Currency balances	1,240,097
Gross clearances	14,741,000

The following is the Clearing-house statement for the day:

Currency exchanges	$65,569,158
Currency balances	3,173,024
Gold exchanges	5,249,497
Gold balances	1,059,573

And the following shows the business of the week at the Clearing-house:

Currency exchanges	$373,742,142
Currency balances	17,008,631
Gold exchanges	36,586,982
Gold balances	6,411,914

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board to-day for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110
Alabama 5s, '86	30	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	110
Ark. 6s, Funded	10	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	110
Ar. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is	10	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	110
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	113
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	10	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J.	19½
Ark. 7s, Miss., O. & R. River	10	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	19½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C., N. C. R., Jan. & July	40
California 7s	110½	N. C., N. C. R., Ap'l and Oct.	40
Connecticut 6s	103	N. C., N. C. R., c. off, Jan. & July	25
Georgia 6s	73	N. C., N. C. R., c. off, Ap'l & Oct.	25
Ga. 7s, new bonds	90	N. C. new bs., J. & J.	10
Georgia 7s ind.	80	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Indiana 5s	101	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100	Ohio 6s, '86	105
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100	Rhode Island 6s	102
Ill. War Loan	100	S. Car. 6s	20
Louisiana 6s	20	S. Car. 6s, J. & J.	15
La. 6s, new bds	20	S. Car. 6s, A. & O.	15
La. 8s, Levee bds	23	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	5¾
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102½	Tenn. 6s, old	77
Mich. 6s, '83	102½	Tenn. 6s, new bs	77
Mich. 7s, '90	109½	Texas 10s of '76	95
Mo. 6s, due in '75	97	Va. [illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Long bds, due '81 to '91 incl.	93⅛	Va. 6s, new bs, '66	[illegible]
Mo. H. & St. J. due '87	93	Va. 6s, new bs, '67	[illegible]
N. Y. reg. B'y L'n	107	Va. [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. coup. B'y L'n	107	Va. [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	111	Va. [illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bs	100	Buff. & State L. 7s	98
Bos., H. & E. 1st	24⅝	L. Shore Div. bs	97½
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	66	L. Shore C. C. 1st	97½
Ches. & Oh. 6s, 1st	49	L. Shore C. R. 1st	97½
Chic. & Alton 1st	104½	L. Shore C. C. 2d	89⅞
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	94	L. Shore C. R. 2d	91½
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
Chic., R. I. & P.	104	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	104½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95½
Am. D. & I. bs	98	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	91
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	104	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	91
M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D.	75	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	105
M. & St. P. 1st L. C. D.	81	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	105
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	105¼
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	84	Har. 1st 7s C.	106
C. & N. W. C. G'd Bds.	77½	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	74
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100½	Cen. Pac. G. bs	90¼
Gal. & Chic. 2d	100	Cen. Pac. S. A. bs	99
Chic. & Mil. 1st	91½	West. Pac. bs	82½
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	102⅜	Union Pac. 1st	84
D., L. & Western 1st	104½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	84⅝
D., L. & Western 2d	102	Union P. Inc. p. due	80
D., L. & W. 7s of '71	104	Union Pac. S. F.	67
Mor. & Essex 1st	106¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	79
Mor. & Essex 2d	101	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100½
Mor. & Essex C. bs.	88	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	96½	P., F. W. & C. 2d	102
Erie 1st Ext.	103	P., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	99
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98	Clev. & P. 3d	103⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95	Clev. & P. 4th	89
Long Dock Bonds	98	C., C. & I. C. 1st	78
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	98	St. L. & I. M. 1st	92⅝
D. & Sioux City 1st	91	Alton. & T. H. 1st	103
D. & Sioux City 2d	91	Alton. & T. H. 2d In.	73
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	99	Belle. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s	95
Clev. & T. S. F.	100	T., P. & W. E. D.	76
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	99	T., P. & W., W. D.	72
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	97	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	71½
Det., M. & T. bs	97¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d	74
Buff. & Erie n. bs	97½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	85

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Irving	127
American Exchange	112	Manhattan	149
Bank's & Brok's As.	75	Mechanics'	135
Chatham	128	Merchants'	119
Chemical	1195	Merchants' Ex.	106½
City	300	Metropolitan	127
Commerce	117½	New-York	130
Corn Exchange	130	N. Y. National Ex.	90
Fourth National	100	Pacific	165
Fulton	140	Park	136
Gallatin National	125	Peoples'	140
Gold Exchange	110	Phenix	100
Grocers'	100	Republic	105½
Hanover	100	State of New-York	110
Importers & Traders	190	Union	138

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 3.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101½
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	126½	
Pennsylvania Railroad	52½	52⅝
Reading	55¼	55⅜
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43¼
Philadelphia & Erie	15⅜	15⅝
Northern Central	30½	32
Lehigh Navigation	45¼	45¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¾	96

The following table shows the earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and leased lines for July and August, 1874, compared with the same months in 1873:

	July, 1873.	July, 1874.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$377,825 40	$387,358 37	
Less expenses	260,057 71	249,664 31	
Net earnings	$117,767 69	$137,694 06	$19,926 37
	Aug. 1873.	Aug. 1874.	
Gross earnings	$438,168 19	$459,779 41	
Less expenses	260,370 90	249,450 17	
Net earnings	$177,797 29	$210,329 24	$32,531 95
Total			$52,458 32
Net earnings for six months to June 30, 1873		$794,341 56	
For same period in 1874		888,725 79	94,384 23
Increase of net earnings from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1874, over corresponding months in 1873			$146,849 55

The total Imports for the week, at this port, embracing Dry Goods and General Merchandise, amount to $6,771,208; Produce Exports, $5,588,067.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 5—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92⅜@92¾; Erie Railway Shares, 31¼@31⅜. Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 64f. 40c.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes a 64f. 52½c.

6 P. M.—The rate of discount on the open market for three months' bills is 2 13-16 ⅌ cent., which is 3-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 7 13-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Sept. 8.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Sept. 10.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA......Wednesday, Sept. 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA......Wednesday, Sept. 16
STATE OF INDIANA......Wednesday, Sept. 23
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES......Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA......Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS......Sept. 18.
CLARIBEL......Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)......Sept. 1[illegible]
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)......Sept. 1[illegible]
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)......Sept. [illegible]
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)......Sept. [illegible]
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 [illegible] st., corner Broadway.

METALS.
THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.
LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in excellent order, [illegible] DAY, Sept. 8, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 133 [illegible] [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 6, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have promised to submit to the Board of Aldermen, on Thursday, a complete answer to Commissioner HOWE's charges in regard to their administration of the department. It is to be hoped that this answer will go somewhat more minutely into the facts and figures of the case than the Commissioners have yet displayed any readiness to do. While they are about it, they might also explain by what peculiar influences a person of so unsavory political affiliations as CHARLES G. CORNELL came to be intrusted with the business of purchasing meat for the department, and what special fitness one MOSES GOODKIND—the same person, we believe, who was foreman of the jury that acquitted ex-Mayor HALL—had for the position of general purchasing clerk. From "Nosey" QUINN downwards, the Commissioners do not appear to have been particularly happy in their appointees.

We were informed on Friday that BIGLER & Co., lumber merchants, of Newburg, had suspended "because of the failure of Controller GREEN, of the City of New-York, to pay bills to the amount of $200,000, audited and found correct." Thereupon followed the usual onslaught upon the methods of our local Finance Department by papers who have suffered from having bills audited and being found the reverse of correct. Now comes the statement from the firm themselves that they have not suspended, and the further statement from the Finance Department that their bills for lumber furnished to the Dock Department have been paid up to the furthest point believed to be consistent with the interests of the City. Of the balance of $200,000 left unpaid, from $70,000 to $90,000 is disputed on the ground of being a fraudulent overcharge. As to the merits of the dispute, we know nothing, but it would appear that in most of these cases there are generally two sides, and that a good deal of heated criticism is indulged in before hearing both.

MCENERY and MARR, the Louisiana politicians who distinguished themselves at the late Baton Rouge Convention by incendiary speeches, reappeared at the ratification meeting held in New-Orleans a few evenings since, and MCENERY reiterated his declaration that "GRANT will not interfere." He said that the people of Louisiana, (meaning the whites, of course, for he hardly considers negroes as people,) intend to elect their officers peaceably, and when they are elected, to install them, "peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary." Many of the speakers disclaimed any design of "depriving the colored people of their political rights;" but after the recent actions of the White League, these assertions will probably be taken in a non-natural sense. There is no doubt that there are many in the Conservative ranks who really intend to deal justly by the negro. Perhaps they are the persons who were alluded to by speakers at the ratification meeting, as "men who need watching, men who pretend to be with us." MCENERY justified the murder of the Republican officials in Coushatta Parish, denouncing them as thieves, and saying "the people had a right to take the matter in hand." He ought to know more than he is willing to tell about the assassination, as he addressed a meeting in Coushatta two days before the disturbances occurred there.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed by the Cincinnati Temperance League to draft a line of "political policy," has accepted the temperance plank of the State Republican Convention, and has issued a report asking Prohibitionists and Temperance Democrats to join them. They had better give their attention to the work of creating sentiment in favor of Temperance, instead of wasting their time in attaching themselves to any political party whatever. As there is a Prohibition law now on the statute-book of Ohio, whatever may be thought of its merits, the important thing is to get the people to obey it, which they certainly do not at present, and which no party can make them do until they have been converted [illegible] independent of politics is what the real workers for Temperance reform must undertake.

Another correspondent writes to us on the street obstruction question. This gentleman has made three "formal complaints" before an official known as the Superintendent of Incumbrances, a Mr. SCHAEFER, and whom, in his innocence, our correspondent supposed to be the proper person to take action in the premises. We are not aware of anything that Mr. SCHAEFER has done to encourage such a delusion. He bears, indeed, a somewhat deceptive title, and in our columns of Friday will be found the following claim made on behalf of his "bureau:" "Removing incumbrances in streets and avenues, $2,500;" which is thus explained: "Under certain ordinances of the Common Council, and upon notices from the Police Department, and complaints of citizens, a large number of obstructions upon streets and sidewalks are to be removed, requiring an expenditure not less than the amount stated." Judging from the results that Mr. SCHAEFER achieves for $2,500, it would require at least a quarter of a million of dollars to enable this functionary to remove the kind of obstructions complained of by our correspondents. A much cheaper and more effective way would be for a few citizens to combine, subscribe a few hundred dollars, and make before the courts their "formal complaint" against turning the streets into a free stable. They may as well make up their minds to encounter very bitter opposition, since it would obviously cost the people who use the streets for storing carts and wagons a good deal of money to provide accommodation for them elsewhere. The Police being partly a political organization, will not encounter the odium of dealing on their own responsibility with this monstrous abuse, and it will exist just as long as the people are too sluggish or timid to deal with it themselves.

The kind of discussion which is already being provoked by the appearance of the name of Judge ALLEN as one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, affords a very good illustration of the inexpediency of allowing the Bench to get mixed up with active politics. The *Evening Post* of yesterday broadly insinuates that there is an immediate connection between the opinion written by Judge ALLEN quashing the civil suits of the State against TWEED, INGERSOLL, and others, and the favor with which his name is regarded by a portion of the Democracy. It is even hinted that Judge ALLEN's recent illness was somewhat of a sham, and that, after inditing this opinion, "he recovered sufficiently, in the course of a few weeks, not to resume his official duties, but to become a candidate for the office of Governor, and to have his name shouted from one end of the State to the other, by all whom his decision had emancipated from the terrors of civil process, as the harbinger of reconciliation and harmony." For a paper that has so much to say about decorous journalism as the *Post*, this is not a very reputable vein of discussion, especially as any such criticism directed against Judge ALLEN tends incidentally to involve the majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in the suspicion of consenting to a piece of low political intrigue. This kind of criticism can hardly be said to have, in the present instance, the plea of necessity. WILLIAM F. ALLEN's place on State tickets dictated by the Tammany Ring renders him sufficiently vulnerable without dragging in his judicial record. When, as State Controller, he construed a very questionable provision of law so as to put some $50,000 a year in the pocket of PETER B. SWEENY, then City Chamberlain, he performed a service which the Ring would be less likely to forget than even the plundered tax-payers of New-York.

VIRGINIA AND THE PRESIDENT.

It is easy to perceive that Virginia has escaped much evil that has befallen other Southern States, and that her present comparatively peaceful and prosperous condition is in marked contrast with that of several of her confederates in the attempt at secession; but what is less obvious is the cause which has exempted Virginia from the disasters that have multiplied and accumulated elsewhere. This result has been attributed by some to the more sober and less impulsive character of Virginians as compared with that of citizens of the more disordered States; yet, while something may be conceded in that direction, it must be remembered that Virginia is very near Washington, and that her citizens have continually been under the close observation of the Administration and of Congress. Is it unreasonable to infer that this observation has exercised a wholesome influence on the State, and that it has given the observers a better knowledge of the condition of the State, of the temper of its people, and of the needs of both?

In point of fact, it is well known that Virginia owes much to the direct interposition of both Congress and President GRANT—more to the latter, perhaps, than to the former. A notable instance of this, and one which has contributed more to Virginia's fortunate situation than anything else, as Virginians have themselves acknowledged, was the recommendation by the President to Congress that in the reconstruction election of 1869 the people of Virginia should be permitted, in voting on the adoption of the new Constitution of the State, to vote separately as to certain obnoxious clauses of that fundamental instrument, including the disfranchising features. Congress followed the Executive recommendation, and at the election the objectionable provisions were defeated, while the main body of the Constitution was adopted by a large majority. So directly were these results attributable to Executive interference that, as soon as they were definitely known, the present Attorney General of Virginia, then Chairman of the Conservative State Committee, ventured to send President GRANT a telegram from Richmond congratulating him on the success of "his policy in Virginia." It was, indeed, only by the aid of many Republican votes that the election of 1869 resulted as it did, WALKER, as the "True Republican" candidate, bringing a strong reinforcement to the Conservatives. It would have been still better for Virginia, no doubt, if the "True Republicans" of that election had remained so in fact, as well as in name, instead of falling away under Conservative blandishment, as WALKER and others soon did.

It would be easy to cite other instances of the good effect of Executive influence and direct action on Virginia affairs. The high character of the present Federal appointees in that State attests the earnestness and the success of the President in his efforts to provide good government for all, without reference to section, politics, or war records. That his policy (which is the Republican policy) has not been so prolific of good in other States is due in great meaure to their remoteness from Washington, and to the delay and difficulty in coming to a correct knowledge of men and affairs, and in applying the proper remedies. Where the Administration has had sure and prompt intelligence, as in the case of Virginia, its action has been generally wise, promoting both the local and general welfare.

Of course, it is not to be expected that the opposition will allow the Government due credit in this matter; but the Virginians themselves will hardly deny the benefits they have received from a Republican Congress and a Republican President. So far, indeed, from that, the present premature discussion of the third-term question in Virginia is largely interspersed with grateful acknowledgments of the President's liberal course toward the South, and toward Virginia in particular.

LETTERS TO FRANCE.

We presume that our new Postmaster General did not succeed in passing through Paris, on his way home from St. Petersburg, without hearing from resident and traveling Americans the recital of their postal grievances, which were many and heavy during the long period when the United States and France were without an agreement as to rates of postage. The new convention, however, which went into operation on the 1st of August, will effectually prevent a repetition in future of the petty vexations and tyrannies to which our citizens have been compelled by the officials of the French Post Office to submit. Time was when feeling on the subject ran high; when the extortions practiced under the Empire were the cause of indignant protests; and when Americans realized that it cost more to receive a letter from home, delivered by the daintily uniformed Parisian postman, than to take a carriage from a Paris hotel to a Paris theatre, or to purchase ABOUT's last novel. A package of letters, written on heavy note paper, often called forth a gold piece from the pocket of the unfortunate recipient, although the postage, so far as its probable rates were known, had been scrupulously paid in advance on this side the ocean. The visitor from San Francisco, St. Louis, or New-York, who, on leaving home, had given careful instructions to have his newspapers and magazines daily forwarded to him, was amazed, but not amused, when he found that in Paris, and other French cities, the postmen smilingly demanded a fee of six cents for every newspaper delivered, thus making the literature of the time a frightfully expensive luxury. So great was the annoyance, and so considerable the expense, that bankers in the various French cities opened sub-post offices and reading-rooms in their banks, and made strong endeavors to lessen the expenses of their clients.

There is nothing which the traveler so much dislikes as to be overcharged for small services; and nothing appeared so astonishing to the American abroad as a huge postal bill, especially when he had left orders at home to prepay everything, if possible. Complaints were kept up until within a month of the present date; but they have now fallen off. The new "convention" was signed on the 28th of last April, by Mr. CRESWELL and by M. BARTHOLDI, French Minister to Washington. It is to be hoped that in future a letter written in this City on two or three sheets of note paper, and mailed in a thin envelope, will not cost the person who receives it in France twenty or thirty cents in coin, as has been the case so many times during the past few years. Sixteen, thirty-two, and forty cents, were also popular prices for letters with the Paris postmen, in addition to which they expected occasional "drink money," and grumbled not a little unless they received it. Who that has had the experience can forget the courtly and urbane tone in which they said, "Five francs forty centimes," or "Ten francs ten," when they delivered the precious missives from over the sea; or the deprecatory manner in which they shrugged their fat shoulders, and turned their eyes heavenward, when their demands were received with protests?

To the care and tact of Ex-Postmaster General CRESWELL in negotiating the complex and difficult matter too much praise cannot be given, and in a fortnight we shall, doubtless, hear from our brethren abroad many encomiums on the new arrangement, which gives immunity from the old exactions. A newspaper prepaid with a three-cent stamp in New-York will now cost the recipient nothing in Paris; a letter weighing half an ounce can be prepaid with nine cents, and the postman will no longer demand his "little extra" of sixteen or thirty-two sous. This is progress; but the American mailing a letter to America from France can only send two-thirds of an ounce for a single postage of ten, instead of nine cents. Prepayment on either side of the ocean is optional. The new arrangement will save many thousands of dollars to the traveling public yearly.

We still pay much more, however, for the privilege of corresponding with our friends in France than with those in either England or Germany, although it is not easy to discover any good reason why it should be so. But the French think that we have got a good bargain, for it is only a dozen years since a quarter-ounce letter to France from the United States, even when prepaid, cost sixteen cents.

THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

A remarkable trial has recently taken place at the Central Criminal Court in London, where the "liberty of the subject" in matters of religious belief was defined very clearly in a matter involving considerations of great importance. The "Peculiar People" are a religious sect, one of whose principal tenets is founded on the literal interpretation of the fourteenth and fifteenth verses of the fifth chapter of the General Epistle of St. James. In cases of illness occurring among themselves they reject the physician's aid, and instead they call in the elders of the church to pray, and to anoint with oil the person afflicted. A laboring man named THOMAS HINES is a member of this denomination, and having had a son two years of age who fell ill, he sent, in accordance with his doctrines, for one of the elders of his church, an engine-driver named GEORGE HURRY, who lived in the neighborhood. HURRY prayed over the child very assiduously, and anointed him with olive-oil. The boy appears to have been well nursed and nourished with good food, but he died. As no medical certificate could be obtained an inquest was held, and the jury, under the belief that neglect in providing medical assistance had contributed to the death, brought in a verdict upon which a charge of misdemeanor was framed against the father, and he was tried before Baron PIGOTT, as we have stated.

The counsel for the prosecution relied mainly upon the authority of *Russell on Crimes*, that it is an indictable offense to refuse or neglect to provide sufficient food or other necessaries for any child of tender years unable to provide them for itself. The witnesses for the prosecution proved that every attention had been paid to the child, and all means used that were consistent with the belief of the parents. A physician also stated in evidence the cause of death, and that it was one which was fully amenable to medical treatment. But at this stage of the proceedings the Judge interfered. He expressed the opinion, in which he stated he was sustained by his brother Judges, that the omission to call in a medical man could not, under the circumstances, be construed into culpable negligence, and that no one is bound to seek the aid of a physician so long as the Legislature has not enacted that he must. The point was actively contested by the counsel for the prosecution, but the Judge maintained that there was no case to go to the jury, and consequently the prisoner, who was undefended, received a verdict of acquittal.

This conclusion was very different from others which have been arrived at in somewhat similar cases, but there can be no doubt that it was strictly in accordance with both law and equity. The defendant may have erred in his belief, but having done all that, according to his knowledge, was requisite to be done, it would have been hard to hold him criminally responsible. The case appears to have created some surprise among a few writers in England, but except that it defines the law in a set of cases that have been hitherto rather vaguely dealt with, it ought not to have done so. The boy was probably a victim to a mistaken belief. It is possible that he might have lived if medical assistance had been called in. But it cannot be justly said that the father merited punishment. He much more needed instruction. Education is, in fact, the remedy against a repetition of such cases, not the criminal law. It is not necessary to suppose that the man HINES was an altogether illiterate person. The probability is that he was not. He had very likely read portions of the Scripture for himself, but he had also interpreted them for himself, without further aid than was given by persons of the same religious tendencies. The little education he had received was of slight use to him. He had capacities which, because they were not directed by somebody else, soon came to be misdirected by himself—all of which points to the necessity for that more extended care in the education of the masses which too many people are apt to consider unnecessary. In its legal aspect alone the case is interesting and worthy of note, but in its bearing upon this particular phase of mental cultivation and guidance, it presents features that deserve the careful attention of all who are friends of education.

FARMING IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Agriculture is far from declining in New-England, despite the occasional assertions that the native population is no longer interested in it, and that manufacturing industries have overshadowed it. The address recently delivered by Dr. LORING, of Massachusetts, at the New-England Fair in Providence, R. I., embodies an enthusiastic prediction that the farmers will hold their own in the Eastern States, and contains the following noticeable words: "It is not only encouraging, but it is also significant, that while the shadows are falling on too many of the great industries of New-England, we have been able to call around us on this spot such a striking and, to us, unequaled evidence of the activity and energy of our farming. An accumulation of material wealth like this was never accomplished by a declining or a palsied industry." And, indeed, the mammoth fair at Providence, with its superb array of fine stock, and of the thousand farm products which are the result of diversified and careful culture, was a noble testimonial to the thrift, the industry, and the success of the farming population. Rhode Island is a great manufacturing State, but the manufactures there have in no sense overshadowed agriculture, and the hardy farmers of the little Commonwealth demonstrated to their brethren from other States, by their contributions to the fair, that they were no whit behind them.

The New England Fair, as an institution, has been in existence more than ten years. The society which gave it birth held its first meeting in Massachusetts, and was aided in its labors by such able men as AGASSIZ and JOHN A. ANDREW. It bestowed diligent and careful study on the science of farming, and encouraged agriculture in every possible manner. Its annual fairs drew together many thousands of farmers from the six Eastern States, just as the smaller local fairs drew to them the inhabitants of the counties in which they were held. It sowed instruction broadcast; it taught to the fullest extent that kind of farming which, in Dr. LORING's words, "looks not alone to the great markets for the sale of its products, but which recognizes the value of a home market and shares a local prosperity"—that farming which must ultimately prevail throughout the land, which can afford to fertilize the soil, and not that farming which exhausts and robs. It devoted itself to a diligent building up of agriculture as a systematized and reliable industry, and one upon which New-England may rely for a high material prosperity in case those branches of manufacture which [illegible] ever taken from her. It gave attention to the breeding of the finest stock and to the reclamation of lands apparently useless; and, at its meetings every year, it registered such a material progress among the farmers of those States which our brethren of the West and South call "bleak and barren," that even the friends of New-England could hardly credit their senses. Farming, for a time "eclipsed by new and rising industries," is certainly regaining its position "as a reliable and influential occupation," and the farmer bids fair to always hold his place, in the society of New-England. In the future the inhabitants of the Eastern States will have ample occasion to bless the foresight and prudence of those who had faith in the soil and clung to its culture, even when more seductive industries were offered on every hand.

Dr. LORING truly says that the highest prosperity of American agriculture is to be seen in those States where genuine farming and manufactures go hand in hand, and where neither flourishes at the expense of the other. That State is certainly most to be envied whose fields are covered with well-cultivated farms, and whose streams are lined with mills. Judging from the growing success of New-England in uniting these two essential conditions, there is no part of the Union which cannot also unite them. Dr. LORING would at once solve the grievous transportation problem by so commingling manufacturing establishments and farms that the products of both mills and soil shall find ready markets at their own doors. He declares that "we shall not have repose and satisfaction until this system becomes general." It chafes and annoys him to see the markets at one end of the Union and the producers at the other. He points to the rapid introduction of manufactories into the agricultural regions of the West, and shows that because the farmers and manufacturers there co-operate in supplying each other's wants, the young manufactories there are fast overtaking the older manufactories of the East; that they are gaining in skill, and have cheap labor, needing now only capital at a low rate of interest to give them the absolute advantage over the Eastern establishments. Whenever the West becomes a formidable competitor in the field of manufacturing, New-England will, according to Dr. LORING, fully appreciate the value of her soil. It is largely due to the influence of himself, and men like him, of culture, talent, and love for the soil, that New-England is learning year by year how to provide against contingencies, and to make her "bleak and barren hills" blossom as the rose.

SQUEEZING SPAIN.

Spain is in the plight of the impecunious householder who gives some long-due dollars to the butcher only on the express understanding that he will undertake not to divulge such payment to his neighbor the baker. The financial affairs of that country are an enigma. The only persons of whom we could ever hear as having made a good thing out of it were the Queens CHRISTINA and ISABELLA, and a speculative banker, who got himself ennobled by the high-sounding title of Marquis of SALAMANCA. A work on the commercial and financial history of Spain for the last forty years would, if written by the right man, be exceedingly interesting, especially at the present time. There are evidently some extraordinary causes at work to prevent that absolute exhaustion of resources which would surely occur under similar circumstances in other countries. The people have revolution after revolution. Their manufactures are dead. Their mines are scarcely worked, save here and there where an English company has taken them up. Except in oranges and wine, what export commerce have they? A London correspondent in Spain, whom we quoted on Monday, says:

> "It is amusing to read in the different periodicals allusions to the vast enterprise of many of our leading business houses who make colossal fortunes (it is to be feared that the figures given are much exaggerated) out of some articles peculiar to Spanish soil, but which are utterly neglected to be turned to profitable account in the country itself. Comparisons are made between the amounts which have to be drawn out of the vitals of the people for the purposes of war, and the innumerable useful objects to which the same money could be applied if our peaceful example were followed. England never stood so high in the estimation of Spaniards as at this moment. If the nation would continue to indulge in these reflections, it might some day cease to have that hankering after the vain shadow of military glory the reality of which has so long passed away. Go into any of the large towns, and one cannot fail to be struck with the paucity of articles of home industry. The commonest articles, those upon which the cost of freight and duty have to be added to French and English prices, are far oftener to be met with than native manufactures of the same description. The best shops, too, are, generally speaking, kept by Frenchmen or Germans.

But with all this we do not read of famine in Spain. Ireland has had repeated famine. The French revolution of 1789 was precipitated by that cause. Famine is now the fate of Anatolia and of India. But with all her troubles during the last forty years, the Spanish people seem to have had sufficient to keep body and soul together. Perhaps the secret is to be found in the fact, for which we cannot account, that the population is so small for the area, and that the area is so amazingly rich. On 31st December, 1866, the population of Spain was only 16,336,699 to an area of 177,781 square miles, while England has 24,000,000 to 57,000 square miles. This abundance of land, of a quality, too, so rich that in many provinces they have but to scratch the soil to get a harvest—and there is a great indisposition to give even one scratch more than is absolutely necessary—is probably the secret of the peasantry not being hungry. All the conditions would seem to favor as large a population as Ireland. And yet Spain, with an area more than five times that of Ireland, has only double the population which that country had in 1846-7.

We have referred to the temperate and abstemious character of the Spanish. In this, too, lies probably another source of their freedom from acute distress. It may be safely asserted that no civilized nation is so absolutely indifferent to the pleasures of the table. This indifference has evoked the growls and groans of many a traveler. He arrives at the end of the journey at midnight and shrieks for supper. His companions in the diligence are positively shocked at the exhibition of such symptoms. "Supper! Why, did not the Señor sup when we stopped at 4 o'clock?" At an evening party at Madrid a glass of cold water was for a long time the only refreshment to be had, and when the Countess MONTIJO, the Ex-Empress' mother, introduced ices, and other delicacies, it was regarded as a most extravagant innovation. The Spaniard is, in fact, a person of scarcely any wants which cost money. Where an Englishman or an American needs ten things, one will suffice for him. A little money consequently goes a very long way, and this may serve as another explanation of a people who make scarcely anything being able to get along under such conditions. We look forward with much curiosity to see whence the money is to come to pay England and ourselves.

While making the fullest allowance for the large number of fools in the world, and the proverbial facility with which they are ready to part with their money, we yet can scarcely imagine that any foreign capitalists outside of a lunatic asylum will be found to lend money to Spain to-day. The public debt of Spain was estimated in March, 1866, at £163,977,472; at the end of September, 1870, it had reached £237,411,091. Events since then have not tended to reduce it. Reckoned per head, the annual charge of Spain's debt was only $2, according to Mr. DUDLEY BAXTER's computation, in 1869-70, while that of the United Kingdom was $3 60—but then what a difference in revenue!

LODGERS AND LANDLADIES.

Inasmuch as the present is pre-eminently the season of hope and expectation to the race of lodging and boarding house keepers, it will not be inappropriate to offer a few suggestions to them. Like so many other persons in New-York, they have suffered severely since people ceased to have so much money to spend, and in a great number of instances they will infallibly continue to suffer unless they have the sense to accommodate themselves to the exigencies of the hour. There are hundreds of houses in New-York where rooms—often the best in the house—have been unlet for months, simply because the landlady would die rather than make abatement. "Let the first floor front at less than $20! Never! Why, it's worth $30!" In vain the remonstrator urges that about $600 had already been lost by its being kept empty. The rejoinder is that were the price of this precious apartment once lowered, she must abate something from those above it, and she refuses to recognize the fact that, admitting this, she would still be many dollars in pocket.

It has been by this means that these obstinate, puzzle-headed people have sent thousands away to the various suburbs surrounding the City. Now is their time to bring those wanderers back by showing a little sense and moderation. After September almost every man who has work in the City would rather live in it, and if those who have lodgings to let would only come to reason, nearly every room might be filled.

In Chicago and some other large cities where rents are very high, families of excellent social position not unfrequently let out a couple of rooms to single gentlemen, of whose respectability they have thoroughly satisfied themselves, and a handsome help to the rent is thus easily made. As the lodgers never mix with the family, and take their meals at restaurants, it is easy to live for weeks in such a house without even knowing that such tenants are in it.

There is growing up in New-York an increasing horror of boarding-houses, and it is difficult to conceive that they present a mode of living which can commend itself to those who love privacy and refinement. Perhaps the class of lodgings which is most popular is that where a really comfortable breakfast is provided, and the lodger gets the rest of his meals elsewhere. A house of this kind, thoroughly well kept, and where the landlady shows a little personal attention to the comfort of the lodgers, would almost always be full. But this attention is strangely lacking here, although it might be supposed that self-interest would dictate it, for nothing attracts a guest more. Where is the man who is not gratified to find that his little fancies and peculiarities have been remembered and humored; that the curtains have been washed, or his arm-chair covered, or a new hearth-rug put down? For trifles make up the sum of human life, and it is by attending to trifles such as these that a lodger is made to feel that he has at least an apology for a home, and is regarded as something more than a mere machine out of which a certain number of dollars may be extracted every week.

THE CONFLICT AT THE SOUTH.

A short time since Dr. J. A. TAYLOR, a planter of St. Landry, La., wrote a letter to a New-Orleans newspaper, advocating an "organization of the conservative elements of the State upon the basis of race." His letter was not a frothy appeal for vengeance upon carpet-baggers and political negroes; it was a simple exposition of his views as to the best means of rescuing the Commonwealth from its present disastrous predicament; and its writer seemed convinced that ostracism of the white man who should give counsel to the colored masses, and the withholding of employment from the negro laborer, were the proper tactics. He recommended a policy whose virtual effect would be the reduction of the negro to a political chattel. He proposed by undue pressure to bring the black man where he would be compelled to act in harmony with the native whites; and suggested to his brother planters the careful consideration of this proscriptive method.

In reply to this letter, Mr. EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, proprietor of one of the largest sugar plantations in Plaquemines Parish, and once the master of three hundred slaves, has published a clear and dispassionate statement of his reasons for disagreeing with Dr. TAYLOR. Mr. LAWRENCE was a State Rights Democrat before the war, and was the fusion candidate for Congress from the First District of Louisiana in 1872, at the time when one-half the men who are now the warmest supporters and defenders of the White League in the State were disposed to accord the negro the fullest political freedom. In his letter Mr. LAWRENCE reminds the Conservatives, who are now so uncompromising, of the concessions which they were willing to make two years ago, and wonders at their lack of consistency with their own professions. But without wasting words in the arraignment of his former political comrades for their change of front, he proceeds to declare that, "in his judgment, a race organization, white or black, is at all times [illegible] able and dangerous, but at this juncture of affairs is evil—only evil—and full of mischief to both races and to the State." He does not hesitate to boldly criticise the conduct of the Kellogg faction; on the contrary, he seems ardently to desire the downfall of a *de facto* Government which has passed many "unwise and vicious laws." He declares that the White League movement plainly demands "the voluntary or enforced sacrifice on the part of one-half, if not the majority, of our citizens, of both their individual independence and their convictions;" and against this he strongly protests.

Mr. LAWRENCE is but one of many gentlemen in Louisiana who have been shamed and mortified by the action of some of their former associates since the announcement of the "White League project." But he is, so far as we can learn, the only one of large influence who has entered his formal protest against a course which can only end in disaster to the reckless men engaged in it. Not only does he condemn the programme announced by Dr. TAYLOR as useless and unjust, but he gives his fellow-Conservatives the solution of their political problem in a few words. They must not, he says, seek to array the interest of the white man against the colored man, requiring one to be destroyed to save the other, but must identify and unite them, and perfect them by union. The testimony given by Mr. LAWRENCE with regard to those of his old slaves who still remain on the plantation with him is important and interesting. He says that he has not been disappointed in "any reasonable expectation relative to them, either as a political or industrial element." He has from time to time assisted them with advice, and they have saved enough from the wages given them to purchase land, build houses on it for their families, and buy farming implements. He says that as an agricultural community they are contented and improving, and in thrift, industry, and obedience to law and decorous conduct, will compare favorably with any laborers in the State. He therefore considers that it would be in the highest degree unwise to attempt to coerce them into anything contrary to their convictions; and that reform in Louisiana will only be possible when the negroes are convinced that the whites mean to recognize them as something more than "political chattels."

The operation of anything like a fair and complete reform in the State will certainly be checked so long as the proscriptive policy is hinted at, and if it should prevail, the consequences would be quite as terrible as Mr. LAWRENCE ventures to predict.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

HON. GEORGE A. HALSEY'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

The correspondence between the New-Jersey Republican Convention's committee and Mr. Halsey, we give below. The committee wrote:

CAMDEN, Sept. 2, 1874.

Hon. George A. Halsey, Newark, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to inform you that you were unanimously selected by the Republican State Convention, held at Trenton on the 27th of August, as the nominee of the Republican Party for Governor of New-Jersey. In conveying to you this expression of the choice of the convention, and of the party in this State which it so well represented, and asking your acceptance, we take occasion to express our confidence that the enthusiasm and unanimity with which that choice was made, may be accepted as prophetic of the success of the party in the coming canvass, in your triumphant election as the next Governor of New-Jersey. With sentiments of esteem, we are your obedient servants, S. H. Grey, Wm. J. Magie, H. C. Pitney, Barton F. Thorn, N. W. Voorhees, John Y. Foster, J. M. Cornelison, Committee on behalf of the Convention.

Mr. Halsey's reply to the foregoing is as follows:

NEWARK, Sept. 3, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 2d inst., informing me of my unanimous nomination for Governor by the Republican State Convention, has been received. I am profoundly grateful to its members for the generous manner in which it was conferred. As this nomination has been unsought on my part, I can the more readily accept it, with its duties and responsibilities. Free from all promises and pledges of whatever character, and determined to remain so, I shall, if elected, endeavor to administer the Government of the State with an eye single to its honor and welfare. Firm in my own political convictions, and faithful to them within their true scope, I shall always regard the interests of the whole people as paramount to the claims of party, and ever strive so to act as to secure their prosperity and happiness, and the true progress and advantage of the State. With the highest respect, I am yours, very truly,

GEO. A. HALSEY.

Samuel H. Grey, Parton F. Thorn, Wm. J. Magie and others, Committee.

KNOCKING DOWN CANDIDATES.

From the Evening Mail, Sept. 5.

This is a most perplexing season for the politicians who want to be among "the original supporters" of the winning candidates. There was, for instance, considerable uneasiness among the Democratic politicians here as to who should be the nominee for Governor, so long as it was not clear whether Judge Church was in the field or not. A few shots from THE TIMES sent him back to judicial pursuits and ambitions, and the supporters of Mr. Tilden breathed more freely. Mr. Tilden was never more industrious or hopeful, and the other day sent out a "circular" pledging the faithful in the interior that this City was "good for 40,000 majority." Perhaps he would be less enthusiastic were he less certain as to who would be the candidate.

A week ago it was currently reported "in well-informed circles," that Mr. Wm. H. Wickham was to be the Tammany nominee for Mayor, and Mr. Kelly was to be Controller—Mr. Green's removal next Winter and an elected Controller, being conceded on all sides. Now it is rumored that Mr. Wickham's aversion to politics has again prevailed with him, and Mr. Kelly has been persuaded to run.

The Democratic papers have been firing away at Gov. Dix, who has found an able and adequate defender in THE TIMES. It is very curious, by the way, that the Democratic journals should show such a disinterested concern for the success of the Republican nominee for Governor, by making their war on Gen. Dix, *before* the Convention meets. If he is such a vulnerable candidate, why not wait till he is nominated?

It has been suggested that the Liberal Republicans may nominate Gov. Dix and an entirely unexceptionable member of their own "wing" for Lieutenant Governor, leaving the rest of the ticket to be named by the "regulars." They are willing to be conciliated, and don't like the snubbing they are getting from the Democrats.

LAWLESS KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Commercial* says: "There is too much lawlessness in Kentucky, and the recent outbreaks in Owen, Garrard, and Todd are utterly and undeniably disgraceful; but still there is no reason for people outside of the State to form the opinion, which too many of them can hardly avoid doing, that we are all a set of barbarians wholly given over to savagery. The number of counties in the State distinguished in the last six years for violence is really no more than some twenty at the most, and in all the rest of the State the population has been as orderly and well conducted as was reasonable to expect in a community which has for four years suffered from the presence of contending armies and from the guerilla warfare, and which was greatly divided on the absorbing questions which gave rise to the strife. In fact, a goodly share of the State has been about as orderly and well-behaved as it was in the old *ante-bellum* days, when the worst reputation we had was that of being sudden in quarrel. The trouble is, people in the great world outside of Kentucky don't read the newspapers with a county map before them, or mark on it from day to day where the various deeds of violence occur. They put them all down to the credit of Kentucky, and the whole State has to bear the misdeeds of her most vicious and violent citizens, no matter in which corner they live. It is a troublesome fact, too, that a great part of the lawlessness has been within a stone's throw as it were, of the State capital."

A CHIEF OF POLICE SHOT.

HAZELTON, Penn., Sept. 5.—Simon H. Clauser, Chief of Police, was killed last night by a German named George Lapp, who was drunk in the streets and firing a pistol. Clauser attempted to arrest Lapp when the fatal shot was fired. Clauser was an estimable citizen, a member of the Masonic order and Grand Army of the Republic.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The Messrs. Strakosch print in another column the full text of the manifesto issued in relation to the approaching season. As we have already reviewed their announcements they need not again be dealt with in detail; the reader who has failed, however, to become acquainted with them will find them reproduced *in extenso* elsewhere. They are certainly full of promise, and the Messrs. Strakosch having always fulfilled their assurances, they may be read anew with profit. We can supplement the information embodied in the manifesto by the fact that the opera chosen for the opening night is "La Traviata," with Mlle. Heilbron as *Violetta*. Mlle. Albani's début in America will be effected on Oct. 19, in "Lucia di Lammermoor." The subscription-books for the season of thirty nights will be opened to-morrow at the Academy of Music.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Timbale d'Argent" will have but a few additional representations. These will derive a fresh interest by the interchange of rôles between Mlle. Aimée and Mlle. Minelly, but toward Wednesday or Thursday the opera will in any case be withdrawn. It will be replaced by "La Princesse De Trébizonde," for which we anticipate a protracted run. The vivacious score is by Offenbach, and the libretto, by MM. Nuitter and Trefeu, dealing with the mad love of a Prince for a mountebank maiden who has replaced a broken wax figure in a showman's collection, is replete with laughable incidents. "La Princesse de Trébizonde" will be interpreted by the whole company, and the stage-setting of the piece will be of the showiest kind.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

Although we shall never lack good music while Mr. Thomas' forces tarry at Central Park Garden, the approach of the in-door concert season is none the less to be greeted with pleasure. The first Winter performance of the kind is to occur at Steinway Hall, on Sept. 24, Mme. Di Murska being the leading artist, and Signor Gaetano Braga, well known as a violoncellist and composer, seconding that brilliant vocalist. Other singers and instrumentalists of eminence will co-operate with these performers, but though the air is promise-crammed, it bodies nothing else of a definite nature. Signor De Vivo, to whom we should be inclined to attribute the motto that silence is golden, were there any doubt as to its authorship, will, however, astonish the public before many days have elapsed. Meanwhile, Mme. Di Murska and Signor Braga head the list of the company, and if Signor De Vivo's other engagements are as satisfactory, we shall have to congratulate him upon his good fortune.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Sardou's comedy called "The Fast Family" was represented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. It had already been made known to Metropolitan audiences by performance at Wallack's, and did Mr. Daly's arrangements permit its retention on the bills, it might at present have a fresh lease of life. There is no occasion to recount the story, foreshadowed by its title, and admirably told by the French dramatist. It deals with follies of the period, but they are follies which are more within the domain of comedy than those illustrated in more recent and gloomier works, and in their exposition there is little or nothing to offend. Mr. Webster's adaptation of "La Famille Benoiton" does not depart widely from the original play, and it is all the better on this account. Several clever personations and an exquisite *mise en scène* are noticeable in its production at the Fifth Avenue. The most impressive acting is done by Miss Jewett, as *Blanche*, in the third act, when she convinces *Clotilde*—Miss Dyas—of her innocence; but mention must be made of a wonderfully clever portrayal of a precocious child—*Fanfan Benoiton*—by little Bijou Heron, while Mr. Hardenberg's *M. Benoiton*, and Mr. Jennings' *Formichel* were particularly earnest and effective efforts. A cordial reception awaited Miss Ada Dyas, and, in fine, the recital passed off with numerous evidences of approval on the part of a large and brilliant audience. "The Fast Family" is to be acted to-morrow and Tuesday. Wednesday the refashioned version of "The School for Scandal" is to be given.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

During the week Mr. Toole will abandon the more extended plays in which he has been in the habit of performing, and will appear in three of those brief sketches to which his reputation is a good deal committed. "Off the Line" has been so successful as a supplement to "Paul Pry" that it will be continued. It will be preceded by a comic drama in one act, of which Mr. Tom Taylor is the author. Mr. Toole has a characteristic part, *John Puddicombe*, and it is made the medium of introducing a couple of very amusing songs, to which Mr. Toole gives a very lively interpretation. "Ici On Parle Français" will follow "Off the Line." Mr. Toole has played the part of *Spriggins* in this sketch over 2,000 times, and therefore it is but fair to assume that he is perfectly acquainted with it. "Dearer Than Life" is set down for Monday, Sept. 14.

THE COLOSSEUM.

The preparations for the reopening of the Colosseum on the 14th inst. are being pushed forward vigorously by the new manager, Mr. Matt Morgan, who has been engaged night and day during the last few weeks in illustrating some of Moore's most charming melodies. These pictures are done in his best style, and will form no inconsiderable portion of the many attractions to be offered daily in the Lectorium of the establishment—which, by the way, has been totally renovated, and will be fitted up with entirely new materials throughout. Some of the features to be presented to the public are decidedly unique, and may be regarded as likely to find immediate favor. Among other novelties will be the Colosseum illustrated evening paper, to contain the news of the day, with a political cartoon executed by Mr. Morgan. This journal will be printed and distributed to the audience nightly during the season. Besides the grand cyclorama Paris in Flames and under the Commune, there are to be the Devil's Gorge, the Sibyl's Cave, and a number of other remarkable reproductions of well-known wonders. The aim of the management, as we understand it, will be instructive entertainment frequently varied, and calculated to please the children as well as their parents. The little folk are to be particularly provided for, and with this view the manager is making extensive arrangements.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The management of Booth's have decided on presenting "Belle Lamar" for another week. It will then be succeeded by "Venice Preserved," subject to Mr. Boucicault's revision. Mr. John McCullough will appear as *Pierre*, and Miss Fanny Brough as *Belvidera*. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are underlined for the following week...."Jane Eyre" will enter on its fourth week at Union Square, and the audiences at that attractive theatre do not appear to desire any change...."The Deluge" is the forthcoming attraction at Niblo's....The Metropolitan continues its vaudeville novelties, producing the can-can in its "reconstructed" form....Wood's Museum will provide during the week its usual evening and afternoon performances. "The Pride of the Market" will constitute the afternoon's, and "Foul Play" the evening's entertainment. "Under the Gaslight" and "The Lady of Lyons" are set down for Sept. 14....Bryant's and the San Francisco Minstrels give their usual entertainments. Both houses have a large *clientèle*, and are well attended....The Bowery has an elaborate programme for the week. "Passion's Perils, or the Saint and Sinner," is the chief attraction. The herculean Henry Joignery contributes his share to the entertainment, and the celebrated gymnast Wm. Delane performs his great feat, entitled "A Leap for Life," which he has performed upward of 300 nights before London audiences.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week at St. Paul.....The managers of the Howard Athenæum intend reproducing "Passion's Perils," which had, a fortnight ago, one representation, and was afterward withdrawn by order of the City Committee on Licenses, on the ground that it was "not con[illegible]" [illegible] "And Antony" has just been acted at Hooley's, in Chicago. ......Miss Olive Logan has acted at the Walnut Street Theatre in her own play of "The Woman Who Talks"....Mr. John E. Owens was at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week....Mr. Frank Mayo was at the Boston Theatre...."Leo and Lotus," with Miss Weathersby, was performed at the Holliday Street Theatre, in Baltimore, last week....The work of remodeling the Chestnut Street Theatre will be ended this month...Miss Lotta was at last accounts at Piper's Opera-house, at Virginia City, Nevada....The Vokes Family was at the California Theatre. ....The Globe Theatre, in New-Orleans, is being subjected to a thorough renovation....Mr. T. C. King was at last accounts in Toronto....Mme. Janauschek will commence her farewell tour through the States on Oct. 5, opening the season at the National Theatre in Washington. Mme. Janauschek, during her Summer vacation in Europe, has not been idle, for she has studied several new pieces to add to her already extensive repertoire. The new pieces are, "Was She To Blame," "La Tentation," "Mina Sforza," "Earl of Essex," and "Phedre." Mme. Janauschek will be assisted this season by the following artists: Messrs. George D. Chaplin, John Morton, James Taylor, A. D. Bradley, J. O. Sefton, J. B. Ashton, W. G. Shine, E. Mortimer, F. Lascelles; Miss Minnie Monk, Kate Fletcher, May Montello, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Ashton, Miss Evangeline Ashton, and Miss Estelle Claremont. Mme. Janauschek will, after making an extended tour through the States, play for a short period in New-York, and bid adieu to America in San Francisco.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

ELECTION OF REPUBLICAN DELEGATES FOR THIRD DISTRICT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

SING SING, Sept. 5.—Hon. G. A. Brandreth, James H. Husted, and D. M. Frades were this day elected delegates to the Republican Convention, by the Republican District Convention, meeting at Croton Dam, for the Third District of Westchester County.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES FOR TIOGA COUNTY—JOHN J. TAYLOR FOR GOVERNOR.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—At the Democratic Liberal Tioga County Convention held here to-day Geo. S. Leonard and John J. Vankleck, of Owego, and M. B. Ferris, of Spencer, were elected delegates to the State Convention.

A resolution was unanimously adopted presenting the name of Hon. John J. Taylor for Governor.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FROM ALBANY COUNTY.

ALBANY, N. Y. Sept. 5.—The delegates to the Democratic Convention heretofore reported from this county were elected by conventions, under the call of the General Committee of which John McEwen is Chairman. To-day the following delegates were elected under a call of the committee of which Wm. H. Terrill is Chairman:

Second District—Chas. W. Reynaud, Edward Newcomb, and Peter Hogan. Alternates—L. C. G. Kschinka, F. H. Wood, and P. P. Fitzhenry.

Third District—Alvah Tremaine, Thomas McCarty, and John Gould. Alternates—Terrance J. Quinn, N. Robertson, and John C. Nott.

THE OHIO TEMPERANCE LEAGUE—REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The morning papers furnish a report from the committee of fifteen appointed by the Cincinnati Temperance League to draft a line of political policy. The report accepts the temperance plank of the late State Republican Convention, and asks the prohibitionists and temperance Democrats to join with them on the ground that the temperance question is the main issue in Ohio this Fall. A Campaign Committee was appointed with power to act.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—The Democrats of the Twelfth District have nominated J. M. Glover for re-election to Congress. Two hundred and twenty-seven ballots were taken.

YELLOW FEVER.

THE DISEASE ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP WILLIAM WILCOX—DEATH OF THE CAPTAIN, FIRST OFFICER, AND ONE OF THE CREW.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A letter received at the Treasury Department from the Collector of Customs at Brunswick, Ga., reports that on the 14th of last month the American ship William Wilcox put into Doboy Island, in that district, with yellow fever on board, the Captain and first officer having died at sea. The Collector ordered the vessel to remain in the Sound away from the track of passing vessels, and that a guard be kept on shore to prevent boats going to the vessel. He also had a temporary hospital constructed on Wolf Island, and the crew, twelve in number, landed there, where they were attended and supplied with provisions and medicines by a physician, whom the Collector employed to attend them. One of the crew died. The rest are improving very fast, and will be soon in a condition to discharge.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR FROM MR. TILDEN.

From the Newburgh Journal, Sept. 4.

It will not have been forgotten by many persons who keep themselves posted in political matters, that on the eve of a State election, when the Tweed-Tammany Ring was nearing the apex of its glory (?) and power, a secret circular, signed by Samuel J. Tilden, was sent out to trusted Democrats in every town in the State, directing them, at the close of the polls, and before the votes had been counted, to send him their best estimate of the vote for each candidate for Governor, the object being to overcome the Republican majority outside of Manhattan Island by the return of illegal majorities there for the Democratic candidate. The responses came in from the country; false majorities were reported in New-York, and the Republican candidate for Governor was "counted out." We are freshly reminded of these circumstances by finding the following copy of another confidential circular which Mr. Tilden has issued:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1874.

DEAR SIR: In all the States in which elections have been held great changes against the Grant Administration and in favor of the Democracy are evident. In New-Hampshire and Connecticut of the East, in Oregon of the far West, and in North Carolina and other States, the reaction is conspicuous. It is certain that similar changes are taking place in the State of New-York. The result of the town elections show it. The observation of every citizen who gives attention to the subject proves that many voters who have formerly acted with the Administration are either changing to the Democratic side or will refuse to vote at all. It needs only an energetic and united effort to carry this State by an overwhelming majority. In this City the changes among all classes are believed to be very numerous. Our most experienced and judicious friends, on whose judgment we are accustomed to rely, think that the City will give a greatly increased majority over the 34,000 of last year; generally counting on 40,000, and some of them on much more. A list of Democrats in your election district who were willing to undertake the work of organizing it, so as to poll the full Democratic vote, was furnished two years ago. It is inclosed. Will you revise it according to the notes on it, and return it as soon as possible?

Very truly yours, SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Mr. Tilden expects to be the Democratic candidate for Governor. Is his circular the preliminary step for another fraud like that of 1868?

THE NEW DISTRICT JUSTICESHIP.

In the suit brought to test the regularity of Judge Flanagan's election as Justice in the newly annexed district, a motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for leave to amend the complaint. The original complaint merely alleged irregularities in the election, and it is now sought to add the charge of fraud and repeating. The application was made on the affidavit of Mr. Videto, who swears that on the day of election a large crowd from New-York proper came into the new district and repeatedly voted for Judge Flanagan, and that he believes the latter had knowledge of it.

Council for Judge Flanagan and the latter, in person, denounced the charge made in the affidavit as wholly groundless, and claimed that if any repeating had been done it was done by his defeated opponent. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

A DOMESTIC WANTS ALIMONY.

Rebecca L. Totten applied to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an order to compel Richard Totten, her alleged husband, to pay her alimony. It was denied, on the part of the defendant, that he was ever married to the plaintiff; that she only lived with him as a servant at $20 per month, had been paid, and went away satisfied; that she subsequently went with him to Bound Brook, and was from there discharged for some improper conduct.

Judge Donohue held the allegation of marriage to have been fully denied, and denied the motion.

FOUND DROWNED.

An inquest was held at Fort Hamilton, yesterday, on the body of a man found in the bay. The man had black hair, a full set of teeth, and was dressed in a gray sack coat, no vest, brown overalls, blue flannel overshirt, white cotton undershirt, and [illegible]

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

COMMEMORATING THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

A GRAND CELEBRATION AT PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY—ORATION BY MR. HENRY A. BROWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.

One hundred years ago to-day a procession of delegates to the first Continental Congress formed at the City Tavern, and marched to Carpenters' Hall, then a structure of uncommon proportions, but now a quiet old chequer-front building hid by massive business-houses and almost concealed from public view. The place in years gone by has been the scene of many a momentous act, and in the early history of the Republic it was the seat of the nation. As soon as the agitation in reference to the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence became pronounced and public interest was excited upon the subject, it was resolved likewise to commemorate an older event by ceremonies of an appropriate character. With this purpose, therefore, Mr. W. Allison, in connection with other gentlemen of the Carpenters' Company, has long been engaged in making arrangements for the proper observance of the anniversary, and last Winter he went to Washington with testimonials to the President and both Houses of Congress, seeking official recognition of an event so closely identified with the history of the country. But in the political turmoil all notice of the movement was forgotten, and instead of a grand national observance as had been suggested, a quiet but impressively interesting programme was carried out. As early as noon to-day the entrance to the building was filled with citizens, and at 2:30 P. M. the exercises were commenced by Mr. John Welsh, the President of the Centennial Commission, who called the meeting to order in a speech full of patriotic devotion and noble thought. A prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Thos. F. Davis, Rector of St. Peter's P. E. Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Duché, the first Clergyman who ever invoked the Divine blessing upon the Congress of the United States, was the Pastor. The reverend gentleman reviewed the vicissitudes of the past, the struggles of a persecuted people for freedom, the triumph and the prosperity of the nation, and prayed that peace and plenty may reign in the land, and that honor, patriotism and happiness shall abound.

The scene within the small hall was an animated one. The quaint old building had been so arranged that almost two hundred people could be seated, and these were all invited guests, while on the platform, in addition to the officers of the meeting, were seated Vice President Wilson, Hon. Richard Vaux, Postmaster Fairman, Mayor Stokley, and other city officials. Letters of regret at not being able to attend were read from Secretaries Fish and Belknap, and from the Governors of Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, Illinois, Iowa, and Vermont. The following communication was received from President Grant:

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 5.

To John M. Ogden, Walter Allison, and Richard K. Betts, Committee of Carpenters' Hall Company:

Your invitation to me to attend the hundredth anniversary meeting of the Continental Congress, in their hall this day, has, from the accumulation of papers and letters during my recent visit East, escaped my attention until this moment. Please excuse apparent neglect. It would have afforded me pleasure to attend your exercises on an occasion of so much interest. I hope they will be attended with all the interest such an occasion should naturally inspire. U. S. GRANT.

In the left-hand corner, at the back of the hall, was stationed McClurg's Band, which in the intervals between the speeches, &c., discoursed patriotic and national airs. The applause was frequent, and everybody seemed to understand the object of the ceremonies, and to respect the hallowed spot upon which they stood. The principal event of the day was the oration by Mr. Henry Annitt Brown, a young lawyer of this city. He said:

"We have come to-day in obedience to that natural impulse which bids a people to do honor to its past. We have assembled to commemorate a great event—one of the most famous in our history. In the midst of prosperity and profound peace; in the presence of the representatives of every department of human enterprise and industry and skill; in the presence of the chosen rulers of the people and of the successors of the statesmen of 1774, we have gathered beneath this roof to celebrate, with reverent and appropriate services, the one hundredth anniversary of the first American Congress." He then reviewed the history of the Carpenters' Company, the objects of its formation, and the ends which it consummated, and recalled the events that followed the tendency of the American colonies toward union, which had shown itself previous to 1774. Alluding to the relations with Great Britain, he gave a succint account of the troubles of the colonies, and the eventual establishment of the Union, and concluded with the following remarks: "The dangers of to-day come from within. The worship of self, the love of power, the lust for gold, the weakening of faith, the decay of public virtue, the lack of private worth—these are the things which threaten our future; these are the enemies we have to fear; these are the traitors which infest the camp, and the danger was far less when Cataline knocked with his army at the gates of Rome than when he sat smiling in the Senate House. There is no peace between them and our happiness. Nor can we avoid them and turn back. No man or nation can stand still. We must avoid them or go down. We must grow worse or better. Ours is the home of liberty, as boundless as a continent, as broad and general as the casing air; a 'temple not made with hands,' a sanctuary that shall not fall, but stand for ever founded on eternal truth! My countrymen, the moments are quickly passing, and we stand like some traveler upon a lofty crag that separates two boundless seas. The century that is closing is complete. 'The past,' said our great statesman, 'is secure.' It is finished and beyond our reach. The hand of detraction cannot dim its glories, or tears of repentance wipe away its stains. The century that is opening is all our own. The years that lie before us are a virgin page. We can inscribe them as we will. The future of our country rests upon us; the happiness of posterity depends upon us. The fate of humanity may be in our hands. That pleading voice choked by the sobs of ages, which has so often spoken to deaf ears, is lifted up to us. It asks us to be virtuous—building up public virtue upon private worth; seeking that righteousness which exalteth nations. It asks us to be patriotic—loving our country before all other things; her happiness our happiness; her honors ours; her fame our own. It asks us in the name of justice, in the name of charity, in the name of freedom, in the name of God. My countrymen, this anniversary has gone by forever, and my task is done. While I have spoken, the hour has passed from us; the hand has moved upon the dial, and the Old Century is dead. The American Union has endured one hundred years! Here, on the threshold of the future, the voice of humanity shall not plead to us in vain. There shall be darkness in the days to come; danger for our courage, temptation for our virtue, doubt for our faith, suffering for our fortitude. A thousand shall fall before us, and tens of thousands at our right hand. The years shall pass beneath our feet, and century follow century in quick succession. The generations of men shall come and go, the greatness of yesterday shall be forgotten to-day, and the glories of this noon shall vanish before to-morrow's sun; but America shall not perish, but endure while the spirit of our fathers animates their sons."

During his speech the orator was frequently interrupted by applause. The ceremonies concluded shortly after 4 o'clock, and this evening the hall is brilliantly illuminated and its contents inspected by large numbers of people.

THE ARION AT TERRACE GARDEN.

The Arion Society gave one of its periodical musical entertainments of the season, concluding with a Summer-night's festival, at Terrace Garden, last night. It attracted, as usual, a select and numerous audience. The programme for the musical entertainment was, as to its first part, composed of choice orchestral selections, comprising excerpts from Rossini and Wagner's works. The introduction and chorus to the third act of "Lohengrin" was rendered with great effect. The most important portions of the musical programme, however, consisted of an operatic entertainment, under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, which brought into requisition the *Arion* chorus. The performance was of a kind known in German as a "singspiel," and it represented an episode in the life of Haendel. It was entitled "Ain Abenteuer Haendels," and the scenes were laid in an English village situated on the banks of the Thames. The leading characters were sustained by Messrs. Remmertz, Fritsch, Hund, and Mueller, and Miss Heiss. The festival which terminated the entertainment was continued until quite late.

RIOT IN NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY.

A riot, accompanied by serious, and in some quarters it is said fatal, consequences, occurred in Newark last evening. It seems that the men from two foundries, one the Oscar Barrett Foundry, of Newark, and the other an East Newark establishment, repaired to the vacant lots in the rear of Heutsel's Brewery, in that part of Newark known as the "Neck," to play a match game of base-ball. The game resulted unsatisfactorily to one of the gangs, and much ill feeling manifested itself. After the game had been concluded the players quarreled, and the Newark men attacked their East Newark competitors with stones and other weapons. The latter, hardly pressed, sought shelter in the brewery, and their assailants, still dissatisfied, attacked the building. Those inside then combined with the men engaged at work in the brewery, and, armed with pistols, went outside to drive off the assaulting crowd. Several shots were fired, and stories of narrow escapes are current. It is stated that a ball passed between a woman who was standing on a neighboring stoop and a little child she held in her arms. The attention of the Police was called to the matter, and a squad sent to the scene of the riot finally succeeded in suppressing it. Up to midnight four of the participants had been arrested. They were all more or less seriously injured. Patrick McManus was severely cut in the head. George Washington was terribly cut on one of his legs. John Farley and Michael McManus, who were also arrested, were also severely injured. How many more were hurt is not known. Rumors were current that a man had been killed, but the rumor cannot be authenticated. The four parties arrested were locked up, and will have an examination to-day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the days of ancient Nineveh, one of the most important and troublesome problems in civic economy has been, how to furnish the necessary supply of fresh meats and other animal food to the masses at the great centres of population.

So vital in this problem has been the element of cost, that the question of quality has ever been forced into a secondary position. The purchasing power of the masses must, of necessity, be the chief support and supplement of any method of supply. It is this fundamental fact, principally, that stands like an immovable bulwark to defy the ceaseless efforts of our "Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," in their attempts to alleviate the tortures of these innocent victims of man's wants.

Our modern system of supply, by railroad transportation, was supposed to offer this one advantage of reduced cost over the primitive method of driving herds of cattle from their native pasturage by slow and tedious marches, down to the distant markets. The light of modern science, however, revealing that the larger portion of this supply contains poison and disease, and the remainder is denuded of its natural store of nutriment, together with an intelligent study of the official mortality reports of our large cities, has stimulated a different conviction with a fast-increasing number of people.

Any method which necessitates the transportation of live cattle to a considerable distance involves, under the best imaginable conditions, considerable time, (which is expense,) besides other serious charges, including inevitable deterioration and important risks. These items constitute an aggregate of expenditure that puts the cost of meat beyond the reach of the poorer masses of large cities. This would be the result, even under the most conscientious and painstaking arrangements that could be adopted for the transportation of cattle on the hoof. All humanitarian projects for such transportation are confronted with this item of largely increased expenditure.

From this fact has grown the conviction that the true solution of the problem, how to supply the great centres of population with fresh meats, lies with that process that will take the animal upon its natural pasture ground, and there have it slaughtered, before any possible change or deterioration can take place in the quality or condition of the meat, and in this shape distribute it fresh and sweet to the various markets.

The principal part of our meat supplies are at present obtained from the great herds of cattle that are driven up from Texas and the South-west to fatten on the rich pasture lands of Kansas. From this point they are distributed by the various lines of railroads, to all the great metropolitan markets. With the simple facilities furnished in a proper refrigerator-car these fertile plains, with their unfailing supplies of choice meats, can be connected immediately with all the centres of food demand at a comparatively trifling cost. The plan to be adopted would be to slaughter the animal on the spot, in the fullness of health and vigor. The hide, hoofs, horns, offal, &c., could either be utilized under the best conditions on the spot, or shipped, if desirable, to any industrial centre at the cheapest freight-rates.

The inferior and cheaper portions of the meat also could be salted and packed at once, and thus distributed under the best economical conditions, whenever and wherever the demand was most urgent. This would leave only the choicest portions of the meat to be loaded into the car for distribution at the chief markets of the country. Every fibre and tissue of this meat would be in the primest state of development, and contain the fullest supply of nutriment.

The choicest cattle can be bought on these pasture grounds at an average cost of less than $3 per hundred weight. About one-third of the gross weight would go into the hide, offal, &c., and inferior portions of meat; but this would be utilized as above mentioned at the most profitable advantage. The remaining two-thirds of the gross weight would represent the meat cargo for the markets. Such supplies could be laid down in our City markets at a cost of from five to six cents per pound. Every pound of the cargo would be available for food, and of prime quality. Under the present conditions of supply, such meat can only rarely be obtained, by a careful culling of the stock at our best markets, and at a price that can safely be called extravagant. The masses of the people now pay higher prices for their present deteriorated supplies than would rule, under this new system, for choice meats.

The proprietors of the Allegretti Iceberg Car have been demonstrating during the past year the feasibility of the above system of transportation, by shipments of meats, &c., to Florida and the South, and return shipments thence of choice fruits.

They are now organizing to inaugurate the above plan of meat transportation from the West, and give assurance that all kinds of meat can be brought any distance and delivered at all points in as perfect condition as to color, texture, and preservation as when first slaughtered and put into their car.

The chief features of this system of transportation, which I have ascertained from careful examination, are:

First—Unfailing supplies of uniformly choice meats, game, poultry, &c., every pound of which will be available as prime, wholesome food.

Second—A large pecuniary gain, arising from the distribution of such supplies at all the chief centres of population under the best economic conditions, thereby saving the present serious loss in weight and condition occasioned by transportation, and giving a greatly increased margin for profit to the dealer and for saving to the consumer.

Third—The abrogation of the present cruel, wasteful, extravagant, and dangerous methods of cattle transportation, and a consequent moral, physical, and pecuniary gain to society of great importance.

In my opinion three-fourths of the meat brought here on the hoof is unwholesome and dangerous food, and, apart from the great cruelty inflicted on the dumb animal in its transportation, some such system as the above should be speedily adopted.

Your obedient servant, HENRY BERGH.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your yesterday's edition in regard to blocking up the streets you say any one can remedy it who will make a formal complaint. I will state that I have in the course of six months made three formal complaints at the office in the City Hall, conducted by Mr. Shaffer, in regard to East Twenty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, in which a cart without wheels has laid for over a year. The last time I complained I was met in a very surly manner and was told they could do nothing about it.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874. L.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 50, amounting to $33,222 11; pay-rolls, number of warrants 270, amounting to $58,386 47; total number of warrants 320, amounting to $91,608 58. Receipts—From taxes of 1874, $53,790 94; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $7,954 19; from collections of assessments and interest, $1,638 80; from market rents and fees, $2,942 50; from water rents and fees, $1,422 95; from licenses, Mayor's office, $15; from fees and fines, Warden City Prison, $399; from collection of assessments, Twenty-third and Twenty-Fourth Wards, $200; from fees and fines, district courts, $3,937 50; total, $72,400 88.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, is at the Gilsey House.

Alexander S. Harvey, of the British Consular service, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Charles E. K. Kortright, British Consul at Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

Right Rev. W. G. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Zanzibar, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. Rutherford, of the British Army, and Lieut. Kelton, of the United States Navy, are at the Sturtevant House.

THE TURF.

RUNNING MEETING OF THE PROSPECT PARK ASSOCIATION.

THREE GOOD RACES YESTERDAY—THE SWEEPSTAKES WON BY NANNIE M'D., THE MILE HEATS BY MATE, AND THE TWO-MILE DASH BY LAVA.

The second annual running meeting of the Prospect Park Association was opened yesterday under unfavorable auspices. The day was cloudy, and the expectation of rain kept many people at home who otherwise would have been present. About 500 spectators were on the Grand Stand, but the club-house piazza presented a meagre array of ladies and gentlemen. The sport furnished by the association, however, was very fair, and if no enthusiasm was shown there was satisfaction expressed with the day's entertainment. The programme called for three events, and the opening affair, a Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Jas. Donahue's b. f. Nannie McD., who defeated her only competitor, Ino, easily. The second race of mile heats was won by Mate in fast time, and the third, a dash of two miles, for three-year-olds, was taken by Mr. Sanford's ch. f. Lava, after a hot contest with Botany Bay—this being the second victory of the day for the dark blue. The particulars of the sport are detailed below.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

The first race on the programme was the sweepstakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, which closed with six nominations, but only two of them faced the starter, viz.: L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Ino, and Joseph Donahue's b. f. Nannie McD. The betting was largely in favor of the first named, as follows:

Ino	$50	$50	$60
Nannie McD	29	30	32

THE RACE.

They were started from the quarter-pole on even terms, but going along the backstretch Nannie McD. pushed a neck in front, and so led to the half-mile pole. Coming round the lower turn, Nannie increased her lead to half a length, but Ino closed, and finally assumed the lead, turning into the homestretch with a length the best of it. As they came up both were whipped, and Ino gave it up, to the disgust of her backers, and Nannie McD. beat her home by three lengths in 1:19.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, $50 entrance, h. f., and $500 added; ten per cent. of stake to second horse; winner of any stake at Jerome Park, Monmouth Park, or Saratoga, seven pounds extra; three-quarters of a mile; six nominations; value to winner, $630.

Jas. Donahoe's b. f. Nannie McD, by imp. Leamington out of Zaidee. Reynolds.... 1

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Ino, by Second Daniel Boone out of Isadora Hill. Milligan.... 2

Time—1:19.

THE MILE HEATS.

The second race was the mile heats for all ages, in which the following four were entered: T. B. and W. R. Davis, ch. h. Fadladeen; M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate; J. W. Weldon & Co.'s b. c. Audubon, and Joseph Donahue's b. c. Cariboo. When they were called to face the starter Fadladeen did not appear, and so Mate was considered as having a walk over against the other two. The betting was as follows:

Mate	$250	$200	$200
Audubon } Cariboo }	51	40	40

THE RACE.

First Heat.—Audubon had a running start, and consequently took the lead, with Mate second and Cariboo third. As they went round the turn Audubon led Mate two lengths, and the latter was the same distance before Cariboo. When they reached the quarter pole Mate was on even terms with Audubon, and Cariboo was two lengths behind them. As they went along the backstretch Mate showed in front, and at the half mile pole was leading a neck and shoulders, while Cariboo was now four lengths behind. Coming round the lower turn Mate was in hand and Audubon was a neck behind. They remained in this position up the homestretch, until nearing the stand, when Mate was allowed his head and passed under the string a length before Audubon, who was ten lengths in advance of Cariboo. Time—1:45¼.

Second Heat.—Of course there was no betting. Audubon again stole a march on Oakley, and had a running start. As they went round Audubon got away two lengths from Mate and he was the same distance in front of Cariboo. When the quarter-pole was passed Mate was at Audubon's tail and Cariboo two lengths behind. Going down the backstretch they were the same, but approaching the half-mile pole Mate went up to the head of Audubon and Cariboo closed up half a length nearer. As they came round the lower turn Audubon began to quit and Cariboo went up and took the second place. When they passed the three-quarter pole Mate was two lengths before Cariboo, who was the same distance in front of Audubon. When they came up the homestretch Heywood pushed Mate for a distance but did not succeed. He won the heat and race by eight lengths in the fast time of 1:43¼. Audubon just saved his distance.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Purse $500, for all ages; entrance money to second and third horses; mile heats.

M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 5 yrs., by Australian out of Mattie Gross, 114 pounds. Haywood.... 1 1

Joseph Donahue's b. c. Cariboo, 4 yrs., by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 108 pounds. Barbee.... 3 2

J. W. Weldon & Co.'s b. c. Audubon, 4 yrs., by imp. Australian, out of Heiress, 108 pounds. Cochran. 2 3

F. B. and W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina.... dr.

Time—1:45¼, 1:43¼.

THE TWO MILES.

The concluding event of the day was a dash of two miles, for three-year olds, in which there were the following four engaged, viz.: L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Lutitia H.; Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Botany Bay; M. H. Sanford's ch. f. Lava, and George Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning. The night before the race Botany Bay was the favorite, but before the start Lava became the choice at the following rates:

Lava	$150	$130	$160
Botany Bay	130	100	140
Corning } Lutitia H. }	20	35	28
Total	$300	$265	$328

THE RACE.

After two false attempts they were sent on their journey well together, but on going round the turn Corning took the track and was leading Botany Bay a length, the latter being two lengths before the other two, who were together. As they approached the quarter-pole the lot got at close quarters, and on passing that point Botany Bay was at the tail of Corning, while Lava was at the tail of Botany Bay and was lapped on the quarter by Lutitia H. Traveling along the backstretch, the only change that occurred was that Lutitia H. dropped back a little, and thus the four ran nose and tail. On nearing the half-mile pole, however, Botany Bay challenged Corning for the lead, and passing that point he showed a neck in front of the latter, who was a length in advance of Lava, she being a like distance before Lutitia. The pace was slow, the two favorites being afraid of each other. As they came round the lower turn Barbee set Botany Bay going at a faster pace, and he immediately shot away two lengths, while in the meantime Lava was urged by Feakes into the second place, and she was soon leading Corning three lengths. When they passed the three-quarter pole a length of daylight divided Botany Bay from Lava, and the latter from Corning, who was a neck before Lutitia. Thus they turned into and came up the homestretch. Botany Bay, making the pace a little stiffer, shook off Lava, who had got to his tail at the drawgate, and completed the first mile two lengths before her, Corning being third, three lengths behind Lava and a neck in advance of Lutitia H. Thus they went round the turn some distance, when Lutitia began to fall out of the race. At the quarter-pole Lava had closed up half a length of the daylight between her and Botany Bay, and four lengths behind her was Corning, who was a length and a half before Lutitia. Going along the backstretch Lava was at the tail of Botany Bay, and Erastus Corning closed up within two lengths of Lava. At the half-mile pole Botany Bay got away again, opening half a length of daylight between him and Lava, and so continued round the lower turn, when Lava made her effort and rapidly closed upon Botany Bay. The struggle was a close one between them, and both received the lash, responding to the call. Lava, however, had the most foot, and passed under the wire with Botany Bay's head just at her quarter. About eight lengths behind came Erastus Corning, who was six lengths before Lutitia. Time—3:48¼. After passing the score the stirrup of Botany Bay broke, and Barbee was thrown off, but fortunately escaped uninjured.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for three-year-olds; entrance money to second and third horses; two miles:

M. H. Sanford's ch. f. Lava, by imp. Australian, out of Lavender, 107 pounds. Feakes.... 1

Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Botany Bay, by Australian, out of Bonnet, 110 pounds. Barbee.... 2

Geo. Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina, 110 pounds. Donahue.... 3

L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Lutitia H., by Second Daniel Boone, out of Meanness, 107 pounds. Milligan.... 4

Time—3:48¼.

THE BUFFALO RACES.

A GOOD FIELD OF HORSES NOMINATED—ADDITIONAL ENTRIES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Considerable excitement exists here over the running races, which commence next Tuesday. Experienced sportsmen present say that there never was a better field of horses nominated for running races. Mr. Wm. M. Connor, the official starter and superintendent of the meeting, says that the track is in superb condition, and very fast. Nearly all the horses to participate in the races are stabled at the track, and the balance are expected to-morrow.

In addition to the eighty-three entries heretofore published, the directors give the following list just closed:

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—First Race.—Hurdle Race.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second horse; welter weights; entrance free; three or more to start; closed Sept. 3; two miles, over eight hurdles:

A. M. Smith's b. m. Dame Lightbody, 4 years old, by Lightning, dam by Vandal, 145 pounds.

A. M. Smith's ch. f. Helen Bennet, 3 years old, by Ulverston, out of Helen Douglas, 132 pounds.

Frank Owen's blk. g. Mitchell, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Sovereign, 155 pounds.

H. Gaffney's ch. g. George West, 5 years old, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hayes, 151 pounds.

H. Gaffney's b. c. Gaffney, 3 years old, by Julius, out of Leisure, 135 pounds.

Desmond's b. m. Cordelia, 5 years old, by King Lear, out of Dot, 151 pounds.

A. B. Fisher's b. g. Kelso, aged, by Voucher, dam by imp. Epsilon, 155 pounds.

Oneill and Hannon's ch. c. Major Macon, 4 years old, by War Dance, out of Mary Cass, 148 pounds.

C. F. Elwes' ch. g. Warcry, 4 years old, by War Dance, dam Eliza Davis, 148 pounds.

D. McDaniel's br. g. Granger, (Frank Hampton,) aged, by imp. Aysgarth, dam by Charley Ball, 148 pounds.

FIRST DAY.—Third race, purse $500, for all ages; $350 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third horse; maidens allowed 5 pounds; mile heats.

J. W. Weldon & Co.'s b. c. Audubon, 4 yrs. old, by Australian, dam Heiress, by imp. Scythian, 108 pounds.

Wm. Jennings' b. c. Larry Hart, 3 yrs. old, by Planet out of Nora, by imp. Sovereign, 95 pounds.

H. Gaffney's b. c. Scratch, 3 yrs. old, by Kentucky out of Fluke, 95 pounds.

T. W. Simpson's ch. c. Spendrift, four-year-old, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 108 pounds.

T. M. Prendergast's br. g. Tar River, by Tar River, 115 pounds.

O'Neill and Hannon's ch. c. Major Macon, four-year-old, by War Dance, out of Mary Cass, 108 pounds.

A. Gage's ch. f. Katie Pease, four-year-old, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 105 pounds.

D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B., three-year-old, by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird, 92 pounds.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mary Buckley, three-year-old, by imp. Leamington, dam Lady Duke, by Lexington, 92 pounds.

SECOND DAY.—Second race, purse $500, claiming race for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $3,000, to carry their appropriate weights; for $2,000, allowed seven pounds; for $1,500, twelve pounds; for $1,000, fifteen pounds; second horse to receive $100; one mile and a quarter.

J. W. Weldon & Co.'s b. c. Audubon, 4 years old, by Australian, dam Heiress, by imp. Scythian, to be sold for $2,000, 101 pounds.

George H. Rice's ch. m. ——, 4 years old, by imp. Australian, dam Red Rose, by imp. Glencoe, to be sold for $1,000, 90 pounds.

Wm. Jenning's b. c. Larry Hart, 3 years old, by Planet, dam Nora, by imp. Sovereign, to be sold for $2,000, 88 pounds.

H. Gaffney's b. c. Scratch, 3 years old, by Kentucky out of Fluke, to be sold for $1,500—83 pounds.

T. W. Simpson's ch. c. Spendrift, 4 years old, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, to be sold for $1,500—93 pounds.

T. M. Prendergast's br. g. Tar River, by Tar River.

O'Neill and Hannon's ch. c. Major Macon, 4 years old, by War Dance, out of Mary Cass, to be sold for $1,500—96 pounds.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mary Buckley, 3 years old, by imp. Leamington, out of Lady Duke, to be sold for $1,000—77 pounds.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. ——, 3 years old, by Red Dick, out of Ettie Shippen, to be sold for $1,000—77 pounds.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest over the Middle and East Atlantic coast, where south-easterly winds and cloudy weather prevail. The pressure has fallen decidedly in the North-west, and to a less extent in Texas. A storm is probably central in the south-western portion of the latter State, and an easterly gale prevailed at Indianola during Saturday. The rivers have risen at St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis, and fallen at Nashville and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States stationary barometer, easterly winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the Gulf States, except south-western Texas, rising barometer, south-easterly winds, higher or stationary temperature, cloudy weather, and light rain.

Over the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, stationary barometer, south-east to north-east winds, higher temperature, partly cloudy weather.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, falling barometers, southerly winds, stationary, or higher temperature, partly cloudy or clear weather.

Over the lake region, somewhat higher barometer, westerly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

Over New-England and the Middle States, west and south-west winds, falling barometer, higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	74°	63°	3:30 P. M.	87°	77°
6 A. M.	75°	64°	6 P. M.	82°	72°
9 A. M.	80°	67°	9 P. M.	76°	69°
12 M.	85°	74°	12 P. M.	72°	67°

Average temperature yesterday....69⅛°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....78⅞°

Weekly average for 1873....74 3-10°

Weekly average for 1874....71 1-5°

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The report of the Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. Sept. 5, shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 21,988 inches; the maximum at 9 A. M., Sept. 5, 30,247 inches; the minimum at 5 P. M., Sept. 3, 29.830 inches, and the range 417. The mean height of the thermometer was 69.9°, the maximum 88°, at 3 P. M. on Sept. 3; the minimum 56° at 6 A. M., Sept. 4, and the range 32°. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 737 miles.

TOMBS POLICE COURT NOTES.

Mary Gillespie, of Brooklyn, was brought before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged by David Williams, of No. 35 Oak street, with picking his pocket, in Chatham square, of $28. She was held to answer in default of bail....Anne Foster, whose residence is at the corner of Leonard and Hudson streets, was charged by David Kennedy, of No. 18 Varick street, with having stolen a gold watch and a silver-plated tobacco-box, worth $250 75. He alleges he found the property on her person. She pleaded not guilty, and was held for trial....Albert Reuter, the head porter in the establishment of Messrs. Wronkow & Co., No. 403 Broadway, who was arrested by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, on Thursday evening, on a charge of having stolen goods from his employers, and in whose house, No. 104 East Seventh street, some $2,000 worth of the stolen property was found, was committed yesterday by Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court.

* * *

Baldwin the Clothier, of Canal street and Broadway, New-York, and of Smith and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, opens the season with fresh supplies of men's and boys' clothing.

In the New-York store one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of men's suits and coats, pantaloons and vests, with Fall overcoats of late style, are displayed.

In the Boys' Department over sixty thousand dollars' worth of school and dress suits are on exhibition for Fall and Winter wear.

In the Brooklyn store the assortment is duplicated, and prices are the same.

Baldwin's Monthly is out, and is filled with solid business views, original articles from best authors, and selections that are creditable to the editor and publisher.—*Telegram.*

ALMOST EVERY

One we meet is troubled with a cold, catarrh, rheumatism, or some similar affection, which the change of weather at this season of the year invariably brings. The Russian Vapor Baths, No. 25 East Fourth street, afford speedy and effective relief by removing worn-out tissue and restoring the skin to its natural activity.—*Evening Mail.*

* * *

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

The poison is immediately neutralized by the application of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

* * *

THE BEST "ELASTIC TRUSS," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 774 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

From the Country, Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots and Shoes. Families returning from the country patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Fall Styles of Gentlemen's Hats are Ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau st.

Hats for Gentlemen, Fall Styles, New Ready. Best qualities at lowest prices. P. ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st., near Spruce st.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Henry S. Nash has abandoned, No. 44 West 23d st. His address is No. 52 Stevens Building, 27th st.

Tourists should Obtain Lundborg's California [illegible], the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

The Dent Family.
Everybody knows that "dent" is the French for tooth. Therefore, when we say the Dent family are doing well, it will be understood that the teeth of the people are being improved by Sozodont.

DIED.

BEAM.—On Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874, at Pompton Plains, N. J., CONRAD BEAM, aged 78 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BATES.—On Saturday, Sept. 5, CHARLES W. BATES, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. William Gerard, No. 47 East 23d st., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Briar Cliff, Sing Sing, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 4, 1874, PETRA R. BRINCKERHOFF, aged 70 years and 13 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from All Saints', Briar Cliff, on Monday, Sept. 7, at 12:30 o'clock. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 10:45 A. M.

DAVIES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, LOUISA P., second daughter of John and Maria Davies. Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, James R. Davies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Judson H. Calkin, No. 137 Noble st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, 6th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

KEYSER.—On Jersey City Heights, Friday morning, Sept. 4, ARTHUR HAROLD CORNELL, second son of Robert B. and Sarah C. Keyser, aged 13 months and 8 days. His remains were interred in Bergen Cemetery.

HOUGHTALIN.—At his residence, Saturday morning, Sept. 5, 1874, JOHN HOUGHTALIN, aged 43 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 257 West 11th st., Tuesday morning, Sept. 8, to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LEWIS.—At Newtown, Conn., Sept. 4, 1874, GEORGE HUNTER, infant son of George H. and Julia B. Lewis, aged 7 months. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 116 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, Monday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN.—On Friday morning, Sept. 4, 1874, after a short illness, ROSE MORGAN, only daughter of Annie E. and the late John W. Morgan, in the 19th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, No. 167 Livingston st., Brooklyn, Sunday, 6th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

PENTECOST.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 3, of apoplexy, Mrs. EMMA PENTECOST, widow of the late Hugh L. Pentecost, in the 58th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock on Sunday, Sept. 6, at her late residence, No. 24 Clinton place. ☞ Western papers please copy.

QUINTARD.—Friday, Sept. 4, 1874, EDITH LOUISE, daughter of Mary Skiddy and Edward A. Quintard, aged 10 months. Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Skiddy, at Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 2:15 P. M.

RENVILLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, SARAH JANE, third daughter of the late Thomas N. H. Renville. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 109 Greenwich av., on Sunday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHERIDAN.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 5, of diphtheria, FREDERICK NELSON, only son of Charles B. and Susette E. Sheridan, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 27 days. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his residence, No. 38 Perry st., New-York, on Monday, Sept. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, the 5th inst., Mrs. SARAH THOMPSON, at the residence of her eldest son, William Thomas Thompson, after a short illness, aged 71 years. The friends of the family, also of her sons James, John, and Benjamin, members of Ionic Lodge, Zerubbabel Chapter, Ivanhoe Commandery, Press Lodge Knights of Pythias, Shinney Club, and the Stereotypers' Association are most respectfully invited to attend. The funeral will take place from her late residence, corner Franklin av. and 7th st., Morrisania, on Monday, at 12 o'clock A. M., via Fulton Ferry to Green-Wood Cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

WOOD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 4, DAVID AUGUSTUS WOOD, formerly of the firm of Wood Brothers, in the 69th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 33 West 23d st., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken for interment to Bridgeport, Conn., where carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE OR Pain.—Diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M.D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostrate Gland, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Letters from restored patients pronounced incurable.

IS HE HONEST?—READ HIS CHARACTER IN his face. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a first-class $3 magazine, sent three months on trial at 50 cents by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. J. DE WITT TALMADGE, D. D., Pastor.

The regular Sunday Services, Morning and Evening, will be resumed to-day, SUNDAY, Sept. 6th, as follows: The Pastor will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

Teachers' meeting at No. 463 State st., at 8 o'clock.

A GREAT QUESTION.—THE PASTOR OF THE Church of Mount Zion, S. S. Snow, will preach the pure truth of God on Sunday at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free. Subject—"The Restitution of all Things. What is it?"

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., (holy communion and sermon,) and evening prayer at 4 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st.—Rev. A. C. Orsborn, D. D., Pastor, has returned from his vacation, and will preach as usual at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, having returned from his vacation, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:15 A. M. Prayer and conference meeting every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor. Morning subject—"The Symbolism of the Ocean." Evening—"Always Hopeful." Sunday-school at 3. Young people's prayer-meeting Wednesday evening. General prayer service Friday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., (Rev. Dr. Howland, Rev. Dr. Conrad).—Divine service on Sunday, 6th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Conrad will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st.—There will be Divine service, sermon, at the holy communion in this Church on Sunday morning next at 10:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Morning service on Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach. Evening service at 5 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR—(SIXTH UNIversalist) 57th st., near 8th av. Services this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, PROTestant Episcopal, East 25th st., near Madison av., will reopen on Sunday, the 13th of September.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Strangers cordially invited. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine services as usual every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—This church will be reopened for public worship on Sabbath, Sept. 6, 1874. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free, and all welcome.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH ST. —On Sunday, Sept. 6, and thereafter until further notice there will be service in Grace Church at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning subject—"The Crowning Sacrifice." Evening subject—"Laborers Together With Grace."

REV. R. CAMERON WILL PREACH IN THE Church of Disciples, 28th st., near Broadway, at 10:30 morning, and Rev. Dr. Graham 7:30 evening. All are cordially invited.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday, at 11 o'clock. The chapel is open to the public.

REV. THOMAS MACPHERSON, M. A., OF Liverpool, England, will address young men at Association Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR RESUMED REHEARSALS LAST (Saturday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Good, fresh voices wanted to fill vacancies. Circulars of this "Church Music School" to be had at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th st., or at the church. GEO. WM. WARREN, Director.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—The repairs being finished, the Church will reopen. Service celebrations at 7 and 10:30 A. M., and evening prayer at 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Strangers seated.

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., will be opened for divine service on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS will be addressed by Mr. E. V. Wilson, at the new Opera House, No. 1193 Broadway, below 29th st., 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.; the Children's Lyceum 2½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—In consequence of cleaning and repairs, this church will be closed Sunday, Sept. 6. [illegible] services Sept. 13.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS EVERY [illegible] [illegible] with correct singing of [illegible] Also of spiritual songs, with [illegible] accompaniment. BENJAMIN ALBRO, [illegible] 29th st. All welcome.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

6, 7, 8, & 10 PER CENT.

CITY, COUNTY, STATE, TOWN, AND RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD, INSURANCE, BANK, AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS. } WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL, APPLY OR WRITE TO

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE ABOVE SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTIES FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
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ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
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TEN PER CENT. WESTERN SECURITIES
A few choice lots,
FOR SALE BY
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Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
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ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED NOT TO NEGOTIATE a bill of exchange, No. 1,649, dated New-Orleans, 29th August, for 14,000 francs at ninety days sight, on D. F. Krauss & Co., Paris, drawn by A. Bohn, and bought by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, without consideration given.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND BONDHOLDERS who wish the payment of their interest are invited to address J. J. N., Post Office Box No. 4,880 New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND COUNTY property, and second mortgages cashed. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—170 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE BY ISAAC HONIG.
5th av., near 62d st., 25 feet front, four stories.
5th av., near 57th st., 21 and 27 feet front, four stories.
5th av., corner 50th st., 25 feet front, four stories.
5th av., near 41st st., 16.6 feet front, four stories.
57th st., near 5th av., 27, 30.6, and 32 feet front, four stories.
56th st., near 5th av., 25 feet front, four stories.
55th st., near 5th av., 22.6 feet front, four stories.
53d st., near 5th av., 23 and 25 feet front, four stories.
52d st., near 5th av., 25 feet front, four stories.
47th st., near 5th av., 21.6 feet front, four stories.
35th st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 20 ft. front, three stories.
25th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet front, four stories.
For permits and full particulars, apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H basement.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—48TH ST., NO. 126 West.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; newly furnished and put in complete order this year for owner's use; location unexceptionable. For permit apply to owner, JOHN S. BUSSING, Nos. 14 and 16 Wall st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 614, AT 49TH ST.—AN EXquisitely planned and finished small high-stoop dwelling, elegant extension, &c., for sale low, furnished or unfurnished.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone-front house and lot, one block from the Park; price $18,000; terms easy; possession at any time. Apply at No. 408 West 58th st.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSTON st.—Plot 50x100 feet; to lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$3,500 WILL BUY (LITTLE CASH) SEVEN room house with all improvements; after payment of $1,000, the interest, taxes, &c., on the same will equal $20 per month rent; near ferries. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 138 Broadway, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP SUB-CELlar brick house, containing ten rooms, every modern improvement; in perfect order; near ferries; terms to suit buyer. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 138 Broadway, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—LYNCH ST., BETWEEN BEDFORD and Lee avs., nine frame houses, seven rooms; all improvements; terms to suit buyers. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 138 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms:) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace-heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, and coachman's rooms; all the requisite outbuildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits; magnificent views and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway from Hohokus; no nuisances, no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to CHARLES BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, one hour and thirty minutes from Wall st.; unequaled in beauty of situation and healthfulness by any place on the river, containing twenty acres under high culture, [illegible] points for a country residence in Winter and Summer. For particulars apply to JAMES [illegible], No. 509 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, [illegible] a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, opposite Blackwell & Smith, [illegible] of Main and Cone streets.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD.—WESTERN LANDS [illegible] CHAS. L. BARKER, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE—WILL sell at auction, by order of the Surrogate, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story and basement high stoop brick house and lot, No. 46 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., subject to $10,000 mortgage.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT
ADJOINING AND NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

E. 47th st., 4 s., high stoop.	E. 35th st., 4 s., Eng. bas't.
E. 29th st., 4 s., high stoop.	3 30th st., 4 s., high stoop.
E. 49th st., 4 s., high stoop.	W. 28th st., 3 s., high stoop.
W. 47th st., 4 s., high stoop.	W. 51st st., 4 s., high stoop.
W. 37th st., 4 s., high stoop.	Madison square, wide
W. 42d st., 4 s., high stoop.	House elegantly furnished.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

5th av., above 50th st.	E. 47th st., b. 5th & Madison.
W. 49th st., near 6th av.	5th av., two large, 54 rooms.
W. 36th st., near 5th av.	E. 26th st., near Madison.
W. 47th st., near 5th av.	E. 29th st., near Madison.

And many others from $1,000 to $3,000 per year. Apply to J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st.; the house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture; will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—A FURnished house in Plainfield, N. J.; most desirably located and completely furnished; all modern improvements; one hour from New-York. Address COX, Box No. 189, *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st. or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located, four-story high-stoop house in good order; full sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone house, 17x65, newly and handsomely furnished, and in complete order, to private family only; rent $300 per month. Call on premises, 25 East 48th st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, A COTTAGE ON Broadway, near Inwood Station, with gas and Croton water. Apply at the office of CLOSSON & HAYS, No. 6 Broad st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETELY furnished house No. 136 West 46th st.; new and in perfect order; rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORE TO LEASE—FIRST CLASS, SOUTH SIDE of 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., near Macy's store; 98 feet deep, ceiling 20 feet high; will lease whole building if desired. CHARLES M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 2 Nassau st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST. ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored for city and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY SMART AND well-recommended German girl (twenty-two months' references) as chamber-maid or nurse. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding-house; can furnish first-class City reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., Room No. 19.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN, (Protestant,) as cook or to do general house-work; City or country; excellent reference. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the City or country. Call at No. 345 West 44th st., near 9th av.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker going out by the day, who is also a thorough seamstress, would like a home in a private family, where part of her time would compensate, or would make a present engagement by the day or week; the highest City reference. Apply at No. 160 West 11th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young girl, who can do plain cooking, can wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WITH eighteen months' recommendations, to do general house-work. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance Houston st.

LADIES' DIRECTORY
FOR FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVICE,
RECEPTION ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, Broadway, corner 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.
Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Apply neatly dressed. False hair and jewelry not allowed.
Country orders should be received two days in advance of visit.

LAUNDRESS.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WHO IS an experienced laundress, wishes families' washing at her residence; fluting, puffing, &c., done; would go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 692 8th av., in rear.

MALES

A YOUNG MAN WISHING TO ATTEND LECtures at College of Pharmacy, wants a position in a wholesale drug house; has had five years' experience, and A No. 1 references. Address for one week, S. W. B., South Norwalk, Conn.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUation for his coachman; understands caring valuable horses. Call at No. 54 William st., third floor, Room No. 10, or No. 141 West 54th st., private stable.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; is willing and obliging; reference if required. Address F. T., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CAN FILL either of the following positions: clerk, collector, cashier, bookkeeper or assistant bookkeeper; strictly honest and sober; not afraid of work. Address for two days, Perseverance, No. 100 East 26th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUation for his coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Call or address F. A., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTant man; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Address B. P., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN, no incumbrance; is practically competent to take the entire management of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouses, graperies, fruits, and is a good vegetable grower; reference satisfactory. Address C. G., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN without family, competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, including greenhouse, graperies, fruit, and vegetables, and is a good propagator; good references. Address Reference, Box No. 227 *Times* Office, for three days.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do farm work, build fires, &c.; good recommendations; moderate wages for steady employment. Address C. S., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LARGE ALE BREWERY IN NEW-York, a thoroughly practical and theoretical brewer having had experience in stock, fresh ales, and porter; no notice will be taken of any answers not giving his past record and address. Address Box No. 2, Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN, THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the trade, to take charge of a watch-importing business. Address S. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A STOUT ACTIVE BOY FOR OFFICE and store work; must have good references and live with his parents; wages to begin, $3 a week. Address Box 5,385, N. Y. P. O.

BOYS FROM FIFTEEN TO SEVENTEEN years of age wanted at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

GENTEEL-LOOKING YOUNG MEN, TO learn the retail dry goods business, wanted at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

BOY WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT boy to work in a store. Apply after 10 A. M. at No. 285 Hudson st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 225 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLAUBER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at very [illegible] prices. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, one of the MOST COMPLETE STOCKS of

DRESS FABRICS

Ever offered, *comprising the latest and choicest*

Novelties

SUITABLE FOR COSTUMES, in all the *most desirable cloth shades.*

An immense assortment of

Serges, Diagonals,

Specially *suitable for Fall wear*, from 50c. to $2 50 per yard.

100 Pieces

French Merinos,

SELECTED SHADES, at the *extremely low price of* 50c. per yard.

50 Pieces

Camel's Hair Cloth,

54 inches wide, at $1 50 per yard.

500 Pieces

Empress Cloth,

From 45c. per yard, upward.

100 Pieces ALL-WOOL

Cashmeres,

For Fall and Winter wear, at 60c. per yard.

On the Fourth Avenue Section
They will exhibit a a large variety of

Dress Goods

From 25c. per yard upward.

500 Pieces

Bordered Prints,

THE NEWEST DESIGNS at 10c. 11c. per yard.
Together with full lines of
Percales, Cambrics, French Prints,
AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

They will also open a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Mourning Goods,

Which have been SELECTED with UNUSUAL CARE.

Black Cashmere d'Ecosse,

From 75c. per yard to the finest made.

Black French Merinos,
Imperial Serges, Drap d'Ete,
English Bombazines,
Henrietta Cloths,
Diagonal Twills, Camels' Hair,
Barpoure, &c.
Mourning Prints in great variety.
Coutauld's English Crapes,

At very low Prices.

Dressmaking.

Under SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT executed in style and finish to the VERY BEST PARISIAN MAKES.

Mourning Orders

Executed in from TWELVE to TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' notice. *Prices very reasonable.* Promises faithfully kept.

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION. Orders will receive *prompt and careful attention.*

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited until 10th September by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts for the excavation of rock and building of arch (mainly of brick) required in certain lengths of the Hoosac Tunnel, in addition to the work in progress by F. Shanly & Co.

The distances to be protected by arching make up an aggregate length of about two-fifths of a mile, and may be increased as occasion may require.

Satisfactory securities must be furnished when required. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Separate proposals will also be received for building a granite facade at east end of the tunnel.

Separate proposals will be also received for building one wrought-iron bridge.

Specifications and all necessary informaton as to the work required, will be furnished on application to
BENJ. D. FROST, Engineer,
North Adams, Mass.

Aug. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposal's indorsed. "Proposals for Arching," may be addressed to
ALFRED MACY,
Chairman of Tunnel Committee of Executive Council,
State House, Boston, Mass.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 120 PEARL ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1874, for furnishing materials for and construction of a catch sand-pier at Buffalo, N. Y. Also for furnishing materials and labor for repairs of south end of Buffalo breakwater.

Separate bids must be submitted for each work.

For information on the subject, apply to this office.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, U. S. A.

HAY, OATS, STRAW, AND FEED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 21, for hay, oats, straw, corn-meal, and feed.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 22, 1874, for 1,450 tons coal. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE PARK.
No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Sept. 4, 1874.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessment rolls, or taxbooks, on real estate for the year 1874 will be opened for payment at this office on THURSDAY next, Sept. 10, 1874. Payment can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st day of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.
[illegible], Receiver of Taxes.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Will offer, on Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW

Plain Silks,

Adapted for Fall use. *The latest Parisian shades.*

Orchis, Iris, Lie, Vendanges,
Pomona, Sienne, Bouteille,
Becfique, Rossignol,
Chamois, Eveque, &c.,

From $2 to $4 per yard.

They will also offer a BEAUTIFUL LINE OF PURE

"Cashmere Sublime"
Black Silks,

Which can be relied on as GREATLY BELOW VALUE.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES *in design and coloring of*

"Autumn"
Fancy Silks,

From 90c. to $1 per yard.

Velvets.

They will open on Monday ALL THE NEW COLORS TO MATCH DRESS SILKS, *from* $3 *to* $5 *per yard, cut straight or bias, to suit customers.*

Black Velvets for Trimmings.
Blue, Black, and Fence, from $2 per yard upward. *Prices and qualities exceptional.*

A magnificent line of rich

Lyons and German
Cloaking Velvets,

28 inches wide, from $4 per yard upward.

Black and Colored

Velveteens,

ALL SHADES.

Also a choice assortment of

Seal-skin Plushes,

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE.

The attention of purchasers is respectfully requested, as the EXHIBITION of RICH, COSTLY and SEASONABLE FABRICS *has never been surpassed*, and will amply repay a visit of inspection.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are DAILY REPLENISHING their already *elegant assortment* of

Real Axminster
Aubusson,
Indian,
Persian,
and Berlin

CARPETS,

IN ONE PIECE, *with the latest designs and exclusive makes. Prices very attractive.*

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER A LARGE VARIETY OF

French Moquettes
Axminsters,
Royal Wiltons,
Crossley's Velvets,
Brussels, and
Tapestries,

In NEW AND CONFINED STYLES. *At extraordinarily low prices.*

A fine assortment of

Tapestries,

Embracing the NEWEST and CHOICEST PATTERNS at

$1 10 Per Yard.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to a LARGE LINE of

Napier Matting.

A NEW ARTICLE, *superior in quality and durability to fabrics used for similar purposes*, in 5-8, 6-4, 4-4, and 5-4 widths, and PARTICULARLY ADAPTED *to the furnishing of public buildings and places of popular resort.*

A visit of inspection is solicited.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN CENTRAL PARK, SATURDAY AFTERnoon, an India red long SHAWL, deep border. A very liberal reward, if returned to Mrs. N. P. O., No. 350 West 23d st.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, A LADY'S SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING. A liberal reward will be paid to the person leaving it with DEVLIN & CO., corner Broadway and Grand st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 5, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—[illegible] arriving at Newport, R. I., at [illegible]
THEO. WARREN, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

Parisian Novelties
IN
DRESS FABRICS
FOR
FALL AND WINTER.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Corner Broadway and 19th st.,

Have now open for the inspection of their CUSTOMERS and STRANGERS visiting the City the best selected and varied assortment of

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods

in the City, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, viz., PLAIN, PLAID, and FANCY MIXED CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS.
"VIGOGNE" AND BASKET SERGES,
"GROS CARREAU,"
"LIMOUSINE,"
"ROULIERES," AND
"RUSSIA CHAMOIS."
DRAP D'ETE,
MERINOES,
AND CASHMERES,
FRENCH PLAID SERGES,
FRENCH WOOL PLAIDS,
6-4 SCOTCH DRESS PLAIDS AND WATERPROOFINGS, &c., &c.

BLACK SILKS.

An UNSURPASSED STOCK of the above goods now open in every variety of finish, grade, and manufacture. An inspection invited.

THE LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS IN

Fall and Winter Dress Silks,
Plain Colored "Taffetas,"
"Gros Grains,"
"Failles,"

Of the NEWEST and most DESIRABLE Shades. An Elegant and Choice Stock of

Bridal Satins and Silks,

Manufactured expressly.
THE ABOVE ARE FULLY TEN PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

Matelasse,

The latest novelty for FALL JACKETS and SKIRTS.

Velvet Department.

An Elegant and Choice Selection of Novelties in BLACK AND COLORED FANCY STRIPED BAYADERE and CHECKED VELVETS, suitable for SKIRTS, POLONAISE and JACKETS.
ALSO,
A fine stock of DRESS, TRIMMING, MILLINERY, and MANUFACTURING VELVETS, of all grades and colors.

The attention of MANUFACTURERS, MILLINERS, and DRESSMAKERS respectfully called to the above stock, which will be found complete and at low prices.

FALL CARPETINGS.

New Designs, 1874.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now on inspection their FALL SUPPLY of NEW STYLES IN RICH CARPETINGS, of the most approved fabrics, styles, and colorings, many of which are EXCLUSIVE, and SPECIALLY manufactured to match the NEWEST WALL DECORATIONS and UPHOLSTERY.

Large Reductions in the Prices

of LAST SEASON'S IMPORTATION have been made, to which the attention of close buyers is respectfully called.

IMPORTATION OF
FALL UPHOLSTERY.
1874.

SATIN DAMASKS,
PLAIN SATINS,
"BOURETTE LAMPAS,"
"JAPANESE" CACHEMIRS,
"PERSIAN" TAPESTRIES,
TAPESTRY BOURETTE,
FIGURED VELOURS.
BROCATELLES,
SILK and WOOL POPLINS,
BROCHE TAPESTRIES,
WOOL and STRIPED TERRIES.

Particular attention is called to the unsurpassed and choice selection of the Latest Novelties in

WINDOW DRAPERIES,

LACE, GUIPURE, MUSLIN, LENO and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
"JACQUARD" DRAPERY MUSLINS,
CRETONNES,
SATTEENS, SERGES, and DAMASK TWILLS,
GILT and BLACK WALNUT CORNICES,
WINDOW-SHADES, &c., &c.

The particular attention of parties furnishing HOTELS, STEAMERS, CLUBS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., is called to the above complete and varied stock, which will be found well worthy of an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.,
NEW-YORK.

FALL SPECIALTIES.
DRESS-TRIMMINGS
AT
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED BY THIS HOUSE.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

MUSIC.

10,000 PAGES OF SHEET MUSIC, a very little soiled, for two cents per page. Postage 10 cents for $1 worth. In addressing, state whether vocal, instrumental, easy or difficult. No catalogue of this music. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR R NT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WM. A. POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY and No. 39 Union square, offer an immense stock of pianos, upright and square, for rent and for sale on easy terms. Steinway, Chickering, and Weber pianos to rent.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND pianos, of our own and other makes, for sale and to rent. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of NICHOLAS R. CONNOR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NICHOLAS R. CONNOR.
M. BRENNAN.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 172 State st., corner of Court st.—[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!

Our Buyers having returned from the Continent, our importations of FALL DRY GOODS are RAPIDLY ARRIVING by steamer, and as soon as RECEIVED, are OPENED and EXHIBITED in their respective departments.

SPECIAL.

A large importation of WALKING JACKETS and SACQUES, latest European styles, at LESS than the GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1874, the LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT of

Long and Square
Real India Camel's Hair

SHAWLS,

SELECTED PATTERNS, ever presented, purchased advantageously, and offered *much lower than former prices.*

Delhi Shawls.

HANDSOMELY MARKED with white, from $30 each, upward.

Striped India Shawls.

Fully one-third below last season's prices.

Broche and Paisley Shawls,

In DARK and SUBDUED COLORS, *manufactured expressly for their retail sales*, from $20 each, upward.

Domestic Shawls

In LARGE VARIETY and at POPULAR PRICES.

A large stock of heavy

Wool Shawls

For CARRIAGE AND FALL USE.
THE VELOUR HIMALAYAN
REVERSIBLE VELVETS,
CASTIGLIONE, AND
GRAND DUCHESS.

Ottoman Striped Shawls,

In DIFFERENT PATTERNS, *all shades*, from $2 50, upward.

In Fall and Winter

CLOAKS

The assortment is LARGE AND RICH, comprising all THE NOVELTIES IN DESIGN and TEXTURE *at extremely attractive prices.*

A large assortment of
Children's Cloaks
And Flannel Sacques
AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

They will also offer a LARGE LINE OF

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SUITS

HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, *at attractive prices.*

1,500 Pieces

Gros Grain Ribbons,

Numbers 16, 20 and 22. NEW COLORS at 35c. per yard.
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS in EVERY VARIETY.
200 dozen LADIES' TIES, at 50c. each; former price, 75c.
50 dozen CREPE DE CHENE SCARFS, $2 and $2 25 each, worth $5.

A large assortment of FRENCH

Unlaundried Goods

Consisting of
NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES.
CORSET COVERS, COLLARS,
CUFFS, ETC.,
At VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLINERY.

They will also offer a MAGNIFICENT STOCK of

Fall Hats and Bonnets

In all the NEW SHADES of *French and English Felt and Straw, etc.*
PLUMES,
WINGS, BIRDS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
VAILS, GARNITURES, ETC.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Mourning Hats and Bonnets

ALWAYS ON HAND, *and made to order at short notice.*

STEAMER AND TRAVELING HOODS a *specialty.*

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

OPENING WEEK AT S. T. TAYLOR'S, NO. 816 Broadway, New-York.—Models of full Parisian costumes. Novel designs in Basques, Jackets, Confections, and Trimmings from the leading dessinateurs of Paris. Headquarters for instructions in S. T. Taylor's System of Dress-Cutting. Office of the imported journals *Le Bon Ton, La Mode Elégante*, and *Revue de la Mode.*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

M[illegible]

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Having greatly enlarged our

SILK DEPARTMENT

during the Summer months, we are now ready to exhibit, on

MONDAY, SEPT. 7,

the largest and best selected stock ever offered by the trade.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Positively the sole importers of the "CACHEMIRE SUBLIME DE NOVI BLACK SILK," soft satin finish, the most reliable for wear, and, owing to its freedom from oily substances, will not crack or wear shiny as fast as other makes of BLACK SILK.

Plain Colored Silks,

all the new colors, from $2, $2 25, $2 50, to the finest imported.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 7,
new designs and colors in

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH.

Also a large invoice of

Black Embroidered Polonaise,

OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS AND SLEEVELESS JACKETS (unmade) AT VERY LOW PRICES.

French Merinos
and Cashmeres,

in new and beautiful Fall shades.
NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED IN ARMURES, DIAGONAL, IMPERIAL, AND MOROCCO SERGE.
DUTCHESS CLOTH, TWILLED AND PLAIN, WOOL POPLINS, TAFFETAS, &c., &c.,
TOGETHER WITH OTHER STYLES OF NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
at prices to meet the views of purchasers.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.,
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS NOW READY.
Open until 7 P. M., every day.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 4 East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.
STEAMER "SAPPHO"
leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

$10.—REGATTA AT WATKINS, ON SENeca Lake, Sept. 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Excursion tickets via Erie Railway, New-York to Watkins and return, $10 each, valid if used between Sept. 8 and Sept. 15. Tickets may be obtained at Erie Railway offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; at the depots, and at No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. [illegible] North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; [illegible] near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and [illegible] Fare 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—[illegible] SEAWANHAKA from Pier No. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MUSICAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
At Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Germany.

At this Institute there are unsurpassed facilities for those who desire to qualify themselves either for the vocation of an artist or that of a teacher, and acquire a thorough education in vocal and instrumental music, the latter comprising piano, organ, violin, and violoncello; also in the theory and composition of music. As a proof of the qualifications of the establishment, we beg to mention that the famous pianist, Miss MEHLIG, received her entire accomplishments at the above Institute. Terms for the usual number of instructions; Departments for female scholars, $51; (gold;) for males, $56, (gold,) per annum. The Reception Examination for the Winter season (commencing Oct. 19) opens on the 14th October, 1874.

Reference: CARL HEUSER, successor to Tul. Schubert & Co., New-York, No. 820 Broadway.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONSERVATORY, STUTTGART, Aug. 18, 1874.

PROF. DR. FAISST.
PROF. DR. SCHOLL.

COLUMBIA
No. 383 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE. Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York. Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874. An early attendance is specially requested. School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. Founded A. D. 1820. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal, No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, WITH KINDERGARTEN, No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. School year will open Sept. 16. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES' ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE RE opened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J., Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. E. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York, Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS.—Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10. Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15. E. A. FAIRCHILD. A. P. NORTHROP.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N.Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard.) Kennett square, Pa.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempsted, Long Island.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR. NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

[illegible] Claverack [illegible]

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV. This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON. A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON. THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17. For circulars or admission, address L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad. For particulars address A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE, NO. 59 WEST 42D ST., RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of parents. Sent free. T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY. No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square. Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages. FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MISS PERINE. No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. F. W. MOELLER, Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. LEVERETT'S English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss E. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL. A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island. M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THORough instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

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ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS., Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

During the week commencing Monday, Aug. 31, new pupils will be received between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5TH AV. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY, No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS WHO INTEND to send young gentlemen to Germany to be educated will find it to their interest to apply to Dr. Strümpel, Wolfenbüttel, Duchy of Brunswick. Wolfenbüttel, in near proximity to the Harz Mountains, and very healthily situated, possesses superior educational advantages, and is renowned for the purity of its German.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS BEEN A PROfessor in Paris for many years, wishes to obtain a situation as daily governess; her acquirements are French, German, and superior music; the latter branch she has studied in Germany under the best masters; would have no objection to enter a school or family; references given. Address K. B., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH REFERENCE who is about to connect herself with a first-class private school, where the French language is entirely spoken; would like to take under her care two or three young girls, to whose comfort and wardrobe she would attend herself. Address Miss E., box No. 119 Times Office.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery; up-town College, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics; English branches; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON. IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

BEFORE YOU MAKE ANY ENGAGEMENTS with a French teacher, take a lesson free and judge my system. All pupils speak. Address MUSTOPHA, Times Up town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

ST. ANGELA'S ACADEMY, NO. 350 WEST 22D st., conducted by Sisters of Charity, will be opened to-morrow for the reception of pupils.

WANTED.—SOME MORE PUPILS IN FRENCH language and literature. Address X. Z., Times' Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY, EXPERIENCED TEACHER in French language and vocal music, desires an engagement in a school in New-York or vicinity, or with a family of refinement. Address Parisian, No. 45 South Washington square.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, HAVING HAD HER diploma in Paris, desires an engagement as teacher in an American family; speaks English and Spanish; drawing and music appointments, $1,500. Address CEZILLE, No. 200 East 58th st.

A LADY TEACHER OF LONG EXPERIENCE DEsires a position as governess; teaches the English branches, French and music. Address H. K., Box No. 122 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE TABLE, TOGETHER OR separately, two elegantly furnished floors of eight large rooms; none but those disposed to pay liberally for first-class accommodations need apply at No. 12 West 9th st.

A SMALL FAMILY OFFERS WITH private table a second floor to three adults; $80 per week; location and table unsurpassed. Apply at No. 588 6th av.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with board, in French family; moderate prices; references required.

TO LET—AT NO. 247 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR Broadway, a second floor or flat, eight rooms; all lighted with all improvements; rent low. Apply to owner, No. 239 West 49th st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison av.—Handsomely furnished parlor or floor to let; also, other rooms; ample closets; hot and cold water; baths on each floor.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—AN elegantly-furnished suite of rooms to let, with private table; best reference given. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

A LADY WITH VERY SMALL FAMILY, will let one or two beautiful rooms, bright and cheerful, to gentlemen with or without board. Call at No. 113 East 19th st.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST.—LARGE FRONT room and hall bedroom adjoining, second story, over parlor, newly furnished, with board to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, CONvenient to the Grand st., Canal, and East Broadway cars. No. 269 Division st., near Grand st.; call all the week.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. handsome rooms en suite on parlor and second floor to let, with or without private table; also, single rooms; appointments first-class; references.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square, large handsomely-furnished second-story front room; family of four adults only; with or without board; first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen only; references exchanged. Apply at No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS will have, on Saturday, an entire floor and one suite of rooms for rent, with full board; also one fourth floor room.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK.—PERMANENT ARrangements may now be made for elegant rooms with board, corner 21st st. and Gramercy Park; references required.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms on first, second, and third floors; board unexceptional; private table if required; terms moderate to responsible parties; references exchanged.

NO. 63 PARK AV. Handsome suite of rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms.

A1.—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let on second and third floors, with good board, at reasonable terms, at No. 151 West 12th st.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS. Superior accommodations, consisting of one or two entire floors, baths, closets, &c., in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av. Private table only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family; terms moderate; references required. No. 118 East 22d st.

NO. 72 MADISON AV.—FOUR SUITES OF rooms now ready for the Winter; will be let together or separately; dinner hour, 6 o'clock; references.

PLEASANT, LARGE ROOMS, WELL FURnished, to let to gentleman without board. Call or address No. 3 East 30th st.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with or without private table; also table board for two or three gentlemen.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, on the first, second, and third floors, to let, with board. Location, table, and reference first class.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO RENT, with board, en suite or singly, at No. 37 East 17th st.; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms can be obtained with board; references exchanged.

NO. 138 2D AV., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS. Furnished rooms to let with or without board.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
(MURRAY HILL.)
Corner 5th av. and 38th st.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

FAMILIES WISHING ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, single and in suits, will call at the Grand Union Hotel, Park (4th) av. and 41st st.; European plan. The restaurants are supplied with the best the markets can furnish. Prices moderate. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let, without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 Times Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

A VERY LARGE ROOM, WITH HALL ROOM connecting, and ample closet room, in third story, handsomely furnished, with board, for three gentlemen, in a first-class private family; near Stewart's upper store; terms for three, $40; for two, $35. Address Box No. 2,804 Post Office.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 126 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, handsomely furnished, pantries, hot and cold water, with board for two, $27 per week; square and hall rooms on third story at moderate prices. Reference required.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. and Broadway.—Parlor suite of three large, handsomely-furnished rooms; also four large rooms on second floor; bath, &c., to gentlemen with or without board, or to families with private table; references exchanged.

CHILDREN BOARDERS WANTED. At Hoboken, opposite the Park, by a widow; large yard, bath, and all home comforts; references exchanged. Address Mrs. CROON, No. 36 5th st., Hoboken.

NO. 434 5TH AV., Between 38th and 39th sts. Very choice suites of apartments with private table and attendance; house first-class in all its appointments.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THE finest locality on Murray Hill, who have never taken boarders, would be pleased to confer with gentlemen with a view of offering an agreeable room at a moderate price. Address MURRAY HILL, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 178 MADISON AV. Handsomely and newly furnished rooms on second and third floors; single or en suite; to families and gentlemen, with board; private table if required; house recently changed hands.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST. Handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with board, for the season; also, desirable single rooms. Table and location first class. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, A nicely furnished little parlor, with bed-room adjoining, or a bed-room alone, in a very desirable house, occupied by a family of two; rent very moderate to persons of undoubted respectability. Apply at No. 110 West 29th st.

ELEGANT FLOORS WITH PRIVATE TAble.—Also suits for families; furnished rooms, with and without board; all locations; list prices, &c., free; any want can be supplied. HOME GAZETTE BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A HANDSOME SECOND-FLOOR NEATLY furnished, with good table and attendance, to two young couple without children, or party of adults willing to pay a fair price for genteel accommodations; best references. Apply at or address No. 237 West 14th st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

NO. 44 WEST 12TH ST.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, one alcove, to let, with first-class board, to married couples or a party of gentlemen; house handsomely furnished, and contains all modern conveniences.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a first-class private house, 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references; medium-sized parlor and bedroom. Address H. M., Box No. 41 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SECOND FLOOR OF THREE FINE ROOMS, recently carpeted and well furnished, to let, with first-class board; private table if preferred; also pleasant single rooms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 109 East 12th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., BETWEEN 8TH and 9th avs., near depot of Elevated Railway—Newly-furnished rooms, without board; southern exposure, hot and cold water, bath, and parlor; references exchanged. Address HOME, Station E.

LARGE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, AND ONE with small hall room connecting, on third floor, having all conveniences; eligibly located and in excellent condition; table first-class; terms moderate. No. 67 West 19th st.

A SUIT OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITH PRIVATE table if desired, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bathroom; house and appointments first-class; small private family; no other boarders; location most desirable. Address CENTRAL, Box No. 171 Times Office.

SIXTH AV., NO. 645, NEAR 38TH ST.—TO let, nice apartments, five or more rooms, in full-sized brown-stone house; balance occupied by small family; rent reasonable to an unexceptionable family. Apply on premises, or C. H. LOCK, No. 171 Broadway.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.—FAMILIES wishing to make arrangements for rooms, with board, private table if desired, can find superior accommodations at Nos. 106 and 128 East 23d st.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, with bath, &c., with private table and attendance; references. Apply at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suits of rooms; house and all other appointments strictly first-class; references required. Apply at No. 15 East 46th st.

BOARD.—PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT; MODERate prices; large, well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen; good, liberal table; references. Apply at No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST. To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

5TH AV., NO. 164. Two rooms on first floor, with bath and closets; fine suites on second and third floors; also single rooms; breakfast if desired.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs.—A choice of rooms to let with board to gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen; rooms connecting, suitable for families.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; house homelike and pleasant, modern conveniences; references.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

TENTH ST., NO. 96 EAST.—A FEW COMFORTably furnished rooms, including back parlor and extension, in a neat cosy house, with board; home comforts and unexceptionable table.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH ST. To let, with board, a large second-story front room; also, two on forth floor; one large, clean and well furnished; few boarders; references.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., First house from 5th av.; handsomely-furnished suite of apartments on second floor, with private table; also smaller suite, without private table.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., second floor from 5th av.—Elegant rooms to rent, with board, en suite or singly, with or without private table; transient boarders taken.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife or two gentlemen on Jersey City Heights; private family, no other boarders; terms reasonable. Address R. V. H., Box No. 171 Times Office.

NOS. 43 AND 45 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—These houses having been thoroughly renovated are now ready for Fall and Winter boarders. Reference required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH or without private table, in brown-stone house, No. 29 West 15th st, near 5th av.; references required; house quiet and in perfect order.

NO. 215 WEST 15TH ST. Desirable furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURNISHED, large front room, also single room. No. 234 West 39th st.

ONE ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, NEVER before rented, en suite or separately, in private house No. 359 West 23d st. Private table if desired.

NO. 273 5TH AV., Between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board.

NO. 155 MADISON AV. A handsome room, third floor, all improvements, first-class board; reference required.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; good table; references.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, second floor, en suite, or separately.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING.—AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNtains, at Union Society, Greene County, N. Y., parties can obtain desirable board for September and October, at $6 per week. Address DAVID DAVIS, Union Society, Mountain House. References—R. H. Barr, No. 218 Greenwich st., N. Y.

A FAMILY OF THREE HAVING A HOUSE ON [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH, Lessees and Directors.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA SEASON 1874-75.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH have the honor to announce that the FALL and WINTER Season of Italian Opera will commence at the Academy of Music on

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

The Directors experience a pardonable pride in being able to state that the newly organized company will compare favorably, in individual and collective merit, with the best assemblage of lyric talent known to the operatic stage, in Europe or America, for many years. The announcement of several important NEW ENGAGEMENTS for New-York at this period, when the capitals of Europe rival one another in offering extravagant inducements to be permitted to monopolize the comparatively few artists of the first rank now on the stage, will doubtless be deemed a matter for congratulation by the American patrons of Opera, no less than by the management. The Company will comprise the following Artists:

MLLE. EMMA ALBANI.

It is no news to the dilettanti of this City that this richly gifted young American Prima Donna Soprano has, during the past two seasons, fairly shared with Mlle. Adelina Patti the honors of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London, after a series of preliminary triumphs of an extraordinary character in Italy, Paris, and St. Petersburg. The Directors are specially gratified by the favoring fortune which will enable them to accord to Mlle. Albani, thus early in her brilliant career, the opportunities of an operatic season in her native land.

SIGNORA VITTORIA POTENTINI.

The engagement of this eminent artiste from the San Carlo Theatre, Naples, and La Scala, Milan, secures to America that most desirable attraction, of late years so rare, a dramatic prima donna of superlative powers. Signora Potentini, through the endowment of a rich, powerful, emotional voice, and of a mastery in dramatic expression, has demonstrated her entire fitness to interpret the rôles of the great heroines of opera, which, for lack of capable exponents since the time of the lamented Grisi, have rarely been attempted. Having the co-operation of this great artiste, the management anticipate the revival of works representing the highest standard of the lyric drama.

MLLE. MARIE HEILBRON,

from Les Italiens, Paris. Mlle. Heilbron has asserted her superiority in the vocal illustration of scenes of intense passion and pathos, while the extraordinary flexibility of her voice gives her full command over the lighter rôles of opera. The last season at Covent Garden was inaugurated by Mlle. Heilbron's unapproachable impersonation of "La Traviata."

MLLE. DONADIO.

An engagement deemed extremely felicitous is that of Mlle. Donadio, from the Italiens, Paris, where, in the interpretation of the sparkling rôles of the Bellini and Donizetti repertoire, her youth, beauty, and superabundant talent have enshrined her in the esteem of the French public.

SIGNOR CARLO CARPI.

In view of the unexampled demand throughout Europe for a legitimate successor to the illustrious heroic tenors of the past, it will doubtless prove an agreeable surprise to the American supporters of the opera to learn that this inestimable acquisition has been made, in contracting with Signor Carpi, accredited from Rome, Milan, Naples, Madrid, and St. Petersburg, as the finest representative of the ideal tenor to be found. He is a genuine tenore di sentimento e forza, of large voice united to an impressive stage presence.

SIGNOR DEBASSINI.

This young and accomplished tenor, whose beautiful voice is admirably adapted for the lighter rôles of opera, has made a brilliant record at Les Italiens, and the leading lyric theatres of Italy.

SIGNOR BENFRATELLI,

who also enjoys an enviable distinction, achieved at the Italian Opera, Paris, and throughout Italy, as the possessor of a fresh, sympathetic, and finely schooled tenor organ; has been engaged for this season.

SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA,

primo baritono, from Les Italiens, Paris, where he has recently enhanced the reputation accruing from his career in the first opera-houses of Italy, has also been added to the company.

SIGNOR FIORINI.

The engagement of Signor Fiorini, primo basso, is an exceedingly important one, since he has been induced to relinquish a position of the first rank at Les Italiens, and in Italy.

RE-ENGAGEMENTS:

MLLE. ALICE MARESI.

To the foregoing is to be added the name of Mlle. Alice Maresi, who last season obtained a most flattering recognition from the press and public in a number of exacting rôles.

MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY.

Commendation of an artiste so universally admired as Miss Cary would be superfluous, and the management will merely add to the announcement of her re-engagement that this unrivaled prima donna contralto will have ample opportunities for displaying her superb talents in several new works.

SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.

Messrs. Strakosch have renewed their engagement with Signor Del Puente, the distinguished baritone, whose thoroughly artistic performances so conspicuously enhanced the value of last season's memorable achievements.

SIGNOR EVASIO SCOLARA,

whose reputation as a conscientious basso artist is well established, has been retained in the company.

THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA

will be on a scale corresponding to the grandeur of the works performed and the eminence of the Director,

SIGNOR EMMANUEL MUZIO,

whose exertions last season were so successful.

Assistant Conductor, Mr. S. BEHRENS. Stage Manager, Mr. VAN HAMME.

THE REPERTOIRE.

The facilities which Mr. Maurice Strakosch enjoys for securing new attractions has already enabled New-York to anticipate London and Paris in several notable instances in the production of important compositions.

So great a work as Maestro

VERDI'S "MESSE DE REQUIEM."

could not be overlooked in planning for the approaching season, and, although not properly classed under the operatic caption, deference to the fame of the composer dictates that it be accorded precedence in the announcement of novelties. The Mass, which has excited the most profound admiration in Paris and Italy, will be appropriately performed in New-York by the united strength of the company, under direction of Signor Muzio.

Marchetti's new opera of

"RUY BLAS,"

which has proved a most enjoyable attraction in the principal cities of Italy, will be brought out at the Academy of Music in advance of its performance in London, Paris, or St. Petersburg.

The remarkable interest awakened by the performance of "Lohengrin" last Winter, has decided the Directors to produce Wagner's

"IL VASCELLO FANTASMA,"

(The Flying Dutchman,) with faultless stage attire and a respectable cast.

"ROMEO E GIULIETTA,"

by Gounod. This delicious opera will have careful representation during the season.

"LA STELLA DEL NORD,"

will be revived upon the most liberal scale.

"LOHENGRIN" AND "AIDA"

the success of which was by no means exhausted last season, will remain prominent features in the current répertoire. In addition to a revival of "Norma" and "Le Nosse di Figaro," with distributions of remarkable strength, performances of the following works may be counted upon: "Faust," "Roberto," "Dinorah," "Prophet," "Gli Ugonotti," "Don Giovanni," "Lucia," "Lucretia Borgia," "Mignon," "Amleto," "Traviata," "Il Trovatore," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Marta," "Otello," "Sonnambula."

THE MISE EN SCENE

and appointments will be most complete.

PRICES.

General Admission	$2 00
Admission Family Circle	1 00
Reserved Seats, Family Circle, 50 cents extra.	
Reserved Seats in last row of Balcony, Mezzanine Box Tier, and Box Circle, each	3 00
Parquet and Balcony Reserved Seats	4 00
Boxes......$12, $16, and $20, according to location	

Subscription for the entire season of thirty performances, for reserved seats, $90 and $120, according to location. Boxes, $360 and upward for the season.

Subscription opens at the Academy

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 7, AT 9 A. M.

Applications by mail or telegraph promptly filled.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WILL OPEN AT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M.
GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Sept. 6, at 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SEVENTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Private boxes $1 and $2, according to location.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, at 8,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to Mr. JOHN KOCH, Proprietor of Central Park Garden.

ROBINSON HALL.
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
Crowded nightly with THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK, to witness the only true and artistic rendition of the genuine French
CAN-CAN.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 2:30.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 38 EAST 40TH st.; 25 feet front; floor stable with seven stalls, and rooms for family overhead. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET IN 54TH ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., in fine order. Inquire at No. 681 6th av., corner 39th st.

FOR SALE A VERY STYLISH SADDLE HORSE, fourteen hands, seven years old. Inquire at No. 37 1st av., in the butcher shop.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN WHO can control from $1,000 to $5,000 cash, and who will devote every energy to a very important cash business, can secure a situation sure to be profitable and without any risk whatever. Character and standing must be unimpeachable. Apply to WALTER H. SHUPE, No. 196 Fulton st., New-York.

A PHYSICIAN WILL DISPOSE OF HIS PRACtice, worth over $7,000 per annum; household and office furniture, worth $3,000, and a three years' lease, on easy terms; or would exchange with a country physician; loss of health cause for selling. For particulars call at No. 175 Lexington av., New-York City, immediately.

WANTED.—BY A STOCK FIRM IN GOOD STANDING and of ample means, an agent to procure speculative or investment accounts. With an efficient and trustworthy party a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Post Office, Box No. 5,[illegible]

100 PER CENT. CAN BE MADE [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM,
35TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Having been established as the leading New-York exhibition for the past year, and visited by half a million of persons during that period, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any lengthened description of the building.

The complete novelty and brilliancy of the exhibition as a whole fairly astonished the public, who were not prepared for anything so entirely different from all entertainments previously produced in this City. The unique experiment was an unprecedented success, and it is an acknowledged fact that the Colosseum has now become one of the established institutions of our City. Notwithstanding the varied and wonderful programme of last season, which drew forth the unqualified approbation and encouragement of the public, together with the highest encomiums of the press, the proprietors have been induced to submit an entertainment which they venture to say will even excel their efforts of last season. It was to carry out this object that they consulted

MATT. MORGAN,

one of the most celebrated artists of the day, whose well-known taste, skill, and judgment in decorative art and scenic effect have gained for him a world-wide reputation, and who has undertaken the direction of the Colosseum, and the entire remodeling and renovating of the building, the happy results of which are now offered to the public. That the outlay has been enormous must be apparent from a mere cursory glance at what has been accomplished, but encouraged last season by the liberal patronage and support of the American public, the management feel justified in so lavish an expenditure, knowing full well that their efforts will be duly appreciated.

The grand realistic

CYCLORAMA
OF
PARIS BY NIGHT
AND
PARIS IN FLAMES,

which covers an area of 40,000 square feet of canvas, showing the fair city by

MOONLIGHT,
STARLIGHT,
AND GASLIGHT,

before and during the terrible reign of the

"COMMUNE,"

and those historic masterpieces of architecture, so ruthlessly destroyed by fire, are presented in all vivid reality.

A portion of that hitherto unoccupied space behind the Cyclorama is thrown open to the public, and transformed in a manner at once startling and novel. A scene of grandeur and beauty bursts upon the sight—a stalactite cavern of rugged and unequal proportions, through which the visitor passes, and then sees before him that wild and romantic mountain pass, familiar to Spanish tourists, and known as

THE DEVIL'S GORGE,

situated near Ronda, the head-quarters of the Carlists of the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, a scene of indescribable picturesqueness and beauty, from the heights of which thunder down mountain torrents and sparkling cascades over jagged rocks and crags; while the pale moonlight and overhanging foliage, the ruined castles, and the lofty peaks towering to the clouds, form a *coup d'œil* of beauty surpassing anything that has ever been produced in scenic illusion. This gigantic conception has been carried out at a cost of $25,000, and works of a similar character are projected, and will be from time to time produced, so that the entire area will ultimately be filled.

Another remarkable novelty is

THE SIBYL'S CAVE

which is likely to prove a great resort for those who wish to have the past unveiled and the future revealed, as it is inhabited by a wondrous witch, who, clad in her magic robes with symbolic ciphers, surrounded by hideous reptiles and fetiches, tells the fortunes of those who seek her divinations. This gifted Prophetess, a Zingara, Queen of her tribe, from Cordova, in Spain, was with great difficulty induced, at the instance of the European agent of the Colosseum, to visit this country, after a long and successful season in Paris, London, and the principal cities of Europe.

As a delightful and spacious "salon,"

THE PROMENADE,

with its new, rich, and tasteful draperies, cannot be surpassed, as it combines the elegance of the drawing-room with the peculiar and unique features of the Exhibition; prominent among which are the

PROMENADE CONCERTS,

of vocal and instrumental music by eminent artists, with

AN EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
and
ORGAN RECITALS

Varied amusements in the Alcoves, works of art, musical novelties, mechanical marvels, and interesting processes of manufacture of different nationalities.

As an appropriate addition to the other attractions, the entertainments in the

LECTORIUM

will consist of a series of interesting lectures, engagements having been made with artists of acknowledged ability, whose appearance will be duly announced.

THE DE MURSKA CONCERT SEASON.
CARD.

Mr. D. DE VIVO has the honor of announcing that the ILMA DE MURSKA CONCERT SEASON Will commence on SEPT. 24, AT STEINWAY HALL, WHERE ONLY TWO INAUGURAL CONCERTS can possibly be given prior to the departure of the company for Boston, Philadelphia, and all the principal Eastern and Western cities. Among the leading artists who have been engaged to support Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA during her tour Mr. De Vivo desires to direct special attention to the eminent violoncello virtuoso and composer,

SIGNOR GAETANO BRAGA,

the most celebrated disciple of the great MERCADANTE, who, at these concerts, will introduce several of his newest and most brilliant compositions, which have achieved so profound a sensation throughout Continental Europe. The DE MURSKA CONCERT COMPANY will include three vocalists of eminence and three leading instrumental soloists, with an able accompanist, &c., presenting an ensemble of marked ability and the highest character, thoroughly competent to interpret operatic and classic music of the highest as well as the most popular description.

Full particulars will be announced in next Sunday's papers, and also in a pamphlet, copies of which can be had at the manager's office, Knabe & Co.'s piano store, 112 5th av.; also at Steinway's, and at the music stores.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, and during the week, the great moral and sensation Drama,
PASSION'S PERILS;
Or,
THE SAINT AND SINNER.
Also, the Hercules,
M. HENRY JOIGNEREY,
the celebrated French Hercules, from the great Cirque Imperial, Paris, and Cirque Renz, Germany, the strongest man in the world, in his great feats of Hercules, concluding his performance by lifting one horse and rider, weighing 1,400 pounds from the stage, while hanging by his feet from a trapeze.
First appearance of
WM. DELAVE,
the most accomplished and marvelous gymnast in the world, in his
GRAND LEAP FOR LIFE!
leaping from the upper boxes of the theatre, blindfolded, and tied in a sack, not upon a bar or platform, but to a slender rope attached to the stage, as performed by him upward of 300 nights in London, where he was received nightly with rounds of applause, and pronounced the greatest sensation of the age.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.
THE PEOPLE'S VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
CAN-CAN. RECONSTRUCTED CAN-CAN.
Miss FANNY HERRING.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
STILL MORE NEW SPECIALTY STARS.
Mlle. ZITTELLA, Miss DOLLY EMMERSON.
FRANK BELL, HARRY HURDIC, JIMMY EMMERSON.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. K. THORNE, Manager
MONDAY, first night of Kiralfy Brothers. Grand spectacular drama of
THE DELUGE; Or, PARADISE LOST.
JULIA SEAMAN..........as..........SATAN
500 ballet and auxiliaries on the stage.
New scenery, properties and decorations.

BOWERY THEATRE.
This Sunday evening, Sept. 9, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
The Moral Drama, reconstructed by J. W. Harleigh,
KATY, THE HOT CORN GIRL.
Katy, the Hot Corn Girl.........
Joe, a New-York Newsboy......... } LITTLE DELMA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE,
BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
The most beautiful theatre in the world.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, between 14th and 50th sts. and 6th and Madison avs., on second floor; sitting-room, one large and one small bedroom; private table preferred. Address, with lowest price, Post Office Box No. 2,994.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, SON, AND DAUGHTER, adults, would engage permanent board if satisfactory; house to be in good location, between 23d and 57th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; moderate terms expected and unexceptionable references given and required. Address with particulars Box No. 3,735 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A PARLOR and bedroom; third floor; sunny exposure; water, gas, and fire; between 23d and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; good table and cleanliness indispensable; about $130 per month. Address PERMANENT, No. 217 West 45th st.

A RESPECTABLE BOY, AGED EIGHTEEN, wishes employment a few hours of an evening in compensation for board; writes a fair hand; good City references. Address O. K., Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH A STRICTLY private family, in the upper part of this City, a large room, (modern improvements;) breakfast and tea. Address BOARDER, Box No. 156 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE as MOLDA.
MM. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and the
NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE FOR
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, 8, and 9,
BEING POSITIVELY THE
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT.
Mlle. AIMEE..........first time as..........MOLDA
Mlle. MINELLY..........first time as..........MULLER
together with
GANDON, DUBOUCHET, and DEBEER.
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10,
First time in America of Offenbach's
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE.
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
The Management takes much pleasure in announcing that on
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10,
They will produce, for *the first time in America*, Offenbach's Celebrated Opera Bouffe,
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE,
with the following great cast:

LE PRINCE RAPHAEL	Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
ZANETTO	Mlle. MINELLY
REGINA	Mlle. GANDON
PAOLA (her first appearance in America)	Mlle. KID
LE PRINCE CASIMIR	M. DUBLAN
CABRIOLO	M. DUBOUCHET
TREMOLINI	M. DEBEER
SPARADRAP	M. GUYOT

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
MUSICAL CONDUCTOR..........M. C. VAN GHELE
N.B.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE will be presented with new scenery, new properties, new appointments. The costumes, made by M. MILLET, are imported expressly from Paris.
Seats secured six days in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE. IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MM. Grau and Chizzola have much pleasure in announcing the engagement of
Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFREY,
Prima Donna from Les Folies Dramatiques, Paris, and the Vice-Regal Theatre, Cairo, and the original representative of *Heloise* in Littolf's brilliant opera "Heloise and Abelard," in which she appeared for 150 consecutive representations in Paris and London; also
M. DE QUERCY,
principal tenor of Les Folies Dramatiques, and a reigning favorite in Paris. Due announcement will be made of the début of those great artists in New-York.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:45.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.

FOURTH WEEK
of Miss Charlotte Thompson's engagement,
and
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of
JANE EYRE.

This delightful play is attracting audiences which equal in character and numbers those assembled last season to witness Led Astray.

The *Staats Zeitung*:	Characters by
"The representation of 'Jane Eyre' is absolutely perfect, whether we consider the manner in which the piece is acted, or put upon the stage. Every part, even to the smallest, is in the hands of a thorough artist, while the scenes are masterpieces of decorative art. They are, in fact, so beautiful that we should never tire of looking at them."	Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, A. D. Bradley, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and F. E. Lamb. Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Adele Clarke, Little Laura Thorpe, De Lacy, and Wilde.

SATURDAY, Sept. 12, Fourth Matinée of JANE EYRE.
Box office for the sale of reserved seats open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Sept. 7 and 8,
Second and third times of Webster and Sardou's superb contemporaneous comedy, in four acts, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY.
Characters by Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Nina Varian, Miss Emily Rigl, Miss Alice Grey, Bijou Heron, and Stella Congdon; also, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Louis James, Frank Hardenburg, Owen Fawcett, J. W. Jennings, Hart Conway, &c.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 9,
FIRST PRODUCTION here of the new version of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
as remodeled and arranged for the PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, London, and acted there for 200 NIGHTS last season; to be produced with NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE SCENES, entirely new costumes and toilets, and a singularly complete cast.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE	as	Charles Surface
Mr. LOUIS JAMES	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. W. DAVIDGE	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. F. HARDENBURG	as	Crabtree
Mr. GEORGE PARKES	as	Sir Benjamin Backbite
Mr. JAMES LEWIS	as	Moses
Mr. SOL. RUSSELL	as	Trip
Miss DAVENPORT	as	Lady Teazle
Miss SARA JEWETT	as	Maria
Miss ALICE GREY	as	Lady Sneerwell
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT	as	Mrs. Candor

, In preparation, for early production, BRONSON HOWARD'S new American comedy, entitled
MOOR-CROFT.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.
Continued success of the eminent comedian, Mr. J. L.
TOOLE,
who will appear
MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1874,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
in
THREE OF HIS CELEBRATED CHARACTERS!
The performance will commence with a comic drama, in one act, by Tom Taylor, Esq., called
OUR CLERKS.
John Puddicombe, { With song of "He, She, and the Postman," and "Bob Simmons' Courtship" } Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Followed by his very successful one-act comedy drama of
OFF THE LINE.
Harry Coke..(his original character)...Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Concluding with the amusing farce, entitled,
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Spriggins, (his original character, as acted by him over 2,000 times)......Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Third "TOOLE" matinée SATURDAY at 1:30.
MONDAY, Sept. 14,
will be produced the celebrated drama, in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Toole by H. J. Byron, called
DEARER THAN LIFE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers.
☞ FIFTH WEEK!!! ☜
The continued favor extended to Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new American play induces Jarrett & Palmer to prolong its run for another week.
BELLE LAMAR
will therefore be performed for the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, and 34th times.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
a performance will be given with Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH (for whom the play was written) as COLONEL PHILIP BLIGH.
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH as........BELLE LAMAR
, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, production of Thomas Otway's great tragic play,
VENICE PRESERVED,
revised by Dion Boucicault, Esq., and with
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH..........as..........PIERRE
Miss FANNY BROUGH..........as..........BELVIDERA
(Her first appearance in America.)
, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
PRICES—Admission, $1; Family Circle, 30 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Reserved Balcony, $1; Orchestra Stalls and Orchestra Balcony, $1 50. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30. MATINEE every SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
MONDAY, SEPT. 7.

EVENING AT 8. FOUL PLAY.	AFTERNOON AT 2. PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.
EVENING—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
AFTERNOON—LADY OF LYONS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
Terms reduced, $8 to $12 per week, or $2 per day.
THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities. Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing; water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE will give first-class accommodations at greatly reduced prices to those wishing to remain during Fall and Winter. Call on or address S. F. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CLUB AGAIN.

TWO POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH FELONIOUSLY ASSAULTING PEACEFUL CITIZENS.

Two men, whose heads were covered with bandages, crawled into Police Head-quarters yesterday morning and asked to see Superintendent Walling. They were informed that he was engaged, when they asked to see the Inspector. The men, although humble in appearance, were unmistakably respectable. On being brought before Inspector Dilks they gave their names as Alexander McKnight and Bernard Woods, and stated that they desired to make a complaint against Officer George Malone, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and Officer Michael Malone, of the Twentieth Precinct, two brothers, for clubbing them in a most brutal manner, and then locking them up on a false charge. Inspector Dilks was much astonished at the character of the charge, as he knew the Malones to be men of powerful build, each over six feet in height, who could easily handle two such men as the complainants, who are both of small stature. McKnight is a cripple, his left arm having withered from a gun-shot wound received during the late war. He drives a hack for Patrick Maloney, of Seventh avenue and Fifty-seventh street, lives close by his employer's place of business, has resided in the Twenty-second Ward for twenty-three years, was never arrested until the present instance, and was well known to the Malones. Woods drives a hack for William Spidell, of Seventh avenue and Forty-ninth street, resides at Seventh avenue and Fifty-fifth street, has never been arrested, has lived in the Twenty-second Ward for eleven years, and was also well known to the Malones. Inspector Dilks asked the men to remove the bandages from their heads, and they did so. McKnight's head and face presented a terrible appearance. His nose was broken, and swelled to an enormous size, while his eyes, almost entirely closed, looked like masses of putrified flesh or jelly. His face and head were covered with cuts and bruises, and he was hardly able to speak, having been struck across the mouth. Woods had seven or eight severe scalp wounds, and was badly bruised about the body. The men then told Inspector Dilks the following story: They said that on Thursday last they were carrying on their business at the Caledonian picnic, at Lion Park, and had worked very hard during the day, and came home and put up their horses about 1 o'clock, on Friday morning. Woods walked up Seventh avenue to Fifty-ninth street, and, feeling very tired, sat down on a stoop. He was smoking a cigar when George and Michael Malone came up. Both were dressed in citizens' clothes, and both were drunk. Woods had a speaking acquaintance with George Malone, and he said "Good morning, George," as they passed. His head was turned down the avenue, and the first thing he knew was that he received a desperate blow on the head from behind, which knocked him down. On rising, he saw George Malone, with a pistol in his hand. Malone struck him again on the head with the butt end of the pistol, and said, "—— you, I'll give it to you now." Woods, who was bleeding profusely, staggered into Callaghan's liquor-store, corner of Fifty-eighth street and Seventh avenue. He was followed by George Malone, who, crying out "You ——, I will kill you," began beating him about the head, and finally, after saying that he arrested him on a charge of highway robbery, dragged him out of the saloon. At this moment McKnight came up, and seeing Woods all covered with blood, with his legs dragging along the ground, asked what the matter was. George Malone said he was arrested for highway robbery. McKnight said, "I guess you have got the wrong man this time." He had no sooner made the remark than Michael Malone struck him in the right eye and knocked him into the middle of the street, where he staggered and fell. As he rose Malone knocked him down again, and began beating him about the head with a pistol. Malone then arrested him for highway robbery. The Malones were so drunk that, instead of taking the half-dead men to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, in Forty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, they walked them up Seventh avenue to Fifty-ninth street, and ran against the Park Gate, where Officer Bohan, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was on duty. Officer Bohan said, "Where are you going?" George Malone said, "To the station-house." Woods then said to Officer Bohan, "For God's sake take me from this man; he will kill me; I will go to the station-house with you." At this Michael Malone, who was behind him, struck Woods a blow in the ribs with his pistol, which made him fall forward on his knees. Officer Bohan then accompanied them to the station-house. At the door of the station-house, however, he left the unfortunate man to the mercy of the Malones and returned to his post. Sergeant on duty, Charles U. Coombes, asked George Malone what charge he had to make. He answered, "Highway robbery." The Sergeant asked him what he lost. He answered, "Nothing; we was too smart for them." The men were locked up, and the next morning brought before Justice Smith at the Yorkville Police Court. Justice Smith, who the men say, was in a bad humor because of some publication in the morning papers, did not allow them a hearing, and held them in $500 bail to answer.

Inspector Dilks ordered their affidavits to be taken, and charges will at once be preferred against the officers.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday was principally devoted to the consideration of the charges against them. After some deliberation on the subject the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen, be respectfully requested to give the Board of Commissioners an early opportunity to reply to the report made to that body by the Commissioners of Accounts on Thursday the 3d inst.

President Laimbeer was instructed to forward the resolution to the President of the Board of Aldermen, with the following note: "The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, solicitous to be heard in reply to the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, have passed the resolution which I have the honor to inclose, and I respectfully request that it may be laid before the Honorable the Board of Aldermen at their first meeting."

With the exception of a simple denial, the Commissioners were not prepared to make any statement concerning the charges. They claim they can fully explain their accounts.

NEGLIGENT JUSTICES.

George Donovan appeared before Judge Donohue yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on an adjourned writ of habeas corpus. It appeared that Donovan had been arrested by an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct, to whom he had applied epithets derogatory to official dignity and family importance. The prisoner, while not denying the charge of having used language somewhat impolite to the officer, asserted that the latter had inflicted summary punishment on him for the offense, the result being severe injury to Donovan. Injured as he had been, Donovan was committed by Justice Morgan for disorderly conduct, tending to a breach of the peace, in default of $1,000 bail to keep the peace, and in default of payment of $10 fine. Counsel for Donovan stated to the Court that before the writ of habeas corpus was taken out, the prisoner was discovered to be a resident at the work-house on Blackwell's Island, but was subsequently removed to Hart's Island, and that three days had elapsed before it was possible to serve the writ on a responsible official. Counsel moved for the prisoner's discharge, on the ground that no record of his conviction had been transmitted to the Court of General Sessions as required by statute.

Mr. Dans, representing the District Attorney, admitted that he had no legal grounds upon which to insist on the prisoner's further detention.

Judge Donohue, while expressing his unwillingness to discharge a prisoner who had been clearly guilty of conduct tending to a breach of the peace, saw no way to avoid discharging him.

Mr. Dana said Judge Morgan had expressed himself in a communication to him as not deeming a record necessary, and he would like his Honor Judge Donohue to state his opinion on the question for the information of Police Magistrates.

Judge Donohue—Don't you think it is necessary?

Mr. Dana—I do.

Judge Donohue—I don't very well see what protection there can be for the defendant unless a record is kept. He might be committed over again on an old offense. I think it is a careless way for Judges to do their work, and amounts to gross negligence, though I don't think it was a wanton offense in this case.

The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

A THIEVES' NEST.

John Yetter, Frank Perley, Charles Wells, and John C. Burnell, the four men arrested by Capt. Byrnes, and in whose possession fifty dozen pocket-handkerchiefs were found, were yesterday held in $1,000 bail each. On searching the premises, No. 85 Amity street, where Yetter and Burnell resided, a quantity of other stolen property was found. Mr. Gustave Gobert, of No. 711 Broadway, viewed the property, and at once identified it as his. He made affidavit that his establishment was broken into on the night of the 20th of August last, and twenty-five dozen linen shirts and a lot of other property was stolen. Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, held them in $2,000 extra bail on a charge of burglary.

YACHTING AT NEW-ROCHELLE.

Long Island Sound, from Echo Bay, New-Rochelle, to Captain's Island, presented a lively scene yesterday, with yachts engaged in competing for prizes, and others having on board interested spectators. Six prizes were offered to sloop and cat-rigged boats of all dimensions, to sail from a point in Echo Bay, about ten miles to windward and return. Sixteen entries were made, comprising six [illegible]. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of John B. Davids, John H. Harmer, H. A. Polhe-[illegible] Frank E. Walsh, and James W. Muller. The judges appointed were George W. Davids, Thomas R. Fisher, J. W. Todd. The Brooklyn won the first prize for sloops. The Grace won the first for cat-rigged boats. In the second-class of cat-rigged boats the Anne won the race by 3:22. In regard to the race by cat-rigged boats of the third class the judges were unable to decide the result, and the Captains of the boats agreed to sail it over again on Saturday next. In the fourth class of cat-rigged boats the Lulu was the winner by 1:05.

SUICIDES.

TIRED OF LIFE—RASH ATTEMPTS AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.

The suicide mania appears to be at its height this week. No less than six or eight attempts at self-destruction have been made, four of which ended fatally. Yesterday morning it was reported to Coroner Eickhoff that a woman had committed suicide at No. 192 East Houston street. The Coroner, with Deputy Coroner Marsh, visited the house and found the body in a back room on the second floor, and gave an order for its removal to the Morgue, where it was subsequently taken. The Coroner learned that the deceased had been living with a man named Henry Helbrick. The man was found, and testified that he was engaged to be married to this woman, but having heard that she had a husband and child living in Germany he refused, and told her that he would secure her a home, but did not want to have anything more to do with her. He left the house on Friday night, and did not return until yesterday morning, when he found the deceased lying on the floor in an unconscious condition, with a vial labeled morphine beside her. He then went out to summon a physician, but when he returned the woman was dead, and he at once reported the case to the Police. Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination yesterday and found that the woman died from poison. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest next week. The woman was known by the name of Annie Kreitzen, and was about thirty-six years old.

Yesterday morning Coroner Eickhoff took charge of the case of Henry Herbold, late of No. 223 East Houston street, who committed suicide by taking a dose of oxalic acid furnished to him by a drug clerk at No. 64 Avenue A, named Charles Krauche. It was stated by a daughter of the deceased that she followed her father into the store and requested the clerk not to give her father anything poisonous as he wanted to commit suicide, but in spite of her request the oxalic acid was furnished to her father and he went outside and swallowed it, dying soon after. On this statement the Coroner held the clerk to bail in the sum of $1,000, which was furnished by his employer. An inquest will be held during the week.

Deputy Coroner Marsh yesterday made an external examination of the body of George Haviland, of Brooklyn, who is supposed to have committed suicide by taking laudanum on Friday night. The doctor also took the testimony of some persons at the hotel, and now believes that the deceased had not any intention of committing suicide when he took the laudanum. It appears that Mr. Haviland was drinking considerable during the past week, and felt very nervous the night previous. It is thought that he merely took the laudanum to steady his nerves, and unfortunately took too large a dose. The deceased was a man in very good circumstances, and from what can be learned there appeared no cause to induce him to take his life.

Frederick Williams, aged forty, of No. 135½ Washington street, a helper, while suffering from delirium tremens attempted suicide in West Washington Market yesterday by cutting his throat with a butcher's knife. He was taken to the Park Hospital in a dying condition.

A WOMAN'S ATTEMPT IN NEW-JERSEY.

On Friday Isabella Armstrong, residing in Trenton, plunged into the water in the feeder near the Warren Street Station of the Belvidere Delaware Railway for the purpose of committing suicide. Her skirts kept her on the surface of the water, and resisted her repeated attempts to make herself sink. She floated with the stream, a crowd of men following, who endeavored to catch hold of her skirts with sticks. The tender of the Warren Street Bridge finally succeeded in getting hold of her clothing, and drew her out of the water in a much-exhausted condition. After the rescue she was attacked by several fits of epilepsy, but is now recovering. She is thought to have been temporarily insane.

WORK AT THE DRY DOCKS AND SHIP-YARDS.

The average of work at the East River Dry Docks and Ship-yards during the past week has been lower than at any other period of the season, and considerably less than that for the corresponding week of last year. At some of the larger yards business was comparatively brisk, noticeably in the manufacture and shipment of spars to points on the Sound and along the New-England coast. Cordage and other marine stores share the same downward tendency, though the probability of a reaction during the coming Autumn is generally conceded. The following is a summary of the business at the principal yards for the week ending yesterday:

Rosevelt & Griffiths, No. 257 South street, report the bark Jas. E. Ward, 362 tons, West India trade, miscellaneous repairs; brig Havana, 387 tons, South American trade, new spars and general repairs; bark American Eagle, 305 tons, calking topsides; ship Carrier Dove, 1,614 tons, European trade, new pointers and hook, and general repairs; bark Queensbury, 635 tons, European trade, and brig Mariposa, 298 tons, miscellaneous repairs; bark Wm. E. Heard, 588 tons, South American trade, stripped, calked, remetaled, and calked topsides and decks.

The Sectional Dry Dock Company have had on dock the steamer United States, calked and painted; brig Louisa Price, painted; bark Wm. E. Heard; bark Thor, patched metal.

The Balance Dry Dock Company report bark Palo Alto, 500 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled; bark Enos Rose, 454 tons, patched metal.

The Screw Dock Company, Pier No. 39, have had up for examination or repairs the following vessels: propeller F. B. Thurber, painted; bark Cleone, general repairs; propeller Fidelity, new wheel; pilot-boat Caprice, bottom scraped, cleaned, and painted; pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, cleaned bottom and painted; pilot-boat Thomas S. Negus, bottom cleaned and painted; propeller Frank Pigeon, Jr., cleaned and painted; schr. Isaac Oliver, new bottom; bark Golden Fleece, remetaled.

C. & R. Poillon, No. 224 South street, report the bark Palo Alto stripped, caulked, and remetaled; steamer United States, 1,180 tons, and Merchants' New-Orleans Line, recalked; bark Silas Fish, 702 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled; bark Patmos, 739 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled; ship Screamer, 1,202 tons, stripped, remetaled, and retreenailed.

RETURN OF BROOKLYN PASTORS.

The Pastors of the various churches in Brooklyn have returned from their Summer vacation, and will preach this morning to their congregations. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., will preach in the Tabernacle Church, Schermerhorn street, at the morning and evening services, and Rev. Emory J. Haynes will occupy the pulpit of Hanson Place Methodist Church. The Pastor of Simpson Methodist Church, Rev. W. R. Davis, will occupy the pulpit of his church to-day. Rev. John J. Backus, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will also resume his duties this morning. St. Luke's Episcopal Church on Clinton avenue, which was closed during the Summer for repairs, will be reopened to-day. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Diller, will occupy the pulpit. The Second Presbyterian Church, corner Fulton and Clinton streets, will be opened for services this morning, and the Pastor, Rev. Arthur R. Crosby, will preach morning and evening. Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, the pastor of Classon avenue Presbyterian Church, will resume his pulpit ministrations this morning. This church has recently undergone extensive repairs. Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D., will resume the charge of his congregation in the Church of the Savior, Pierrepoint street, and Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., will fill his pulpit in the Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., will resume his pulpit labors in the North Reformed Church, Claremont avenue. Rev. Dr. Kimball, of the First Reformed Church, is at present in a critical condition of health, and cannot resume his duties for some time. The three Universalist churches, the Church of Our Father, on Claremont avenue, All Souls', in the Eastern District, and the First Universalist Church, in Greenpoint, will also be reopened to-day. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Rev. Dr. Budington, and several other Brooklyn Pastors, will not return to resume their duties for several weeks.

BURGLARIES.

Mr. Lobsdell's residence, corner of Willis avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, was broken into on Friday night by burglars, who carried off a quantity of silver ware and household property. Mr. Lobsdell tried to seize one of the burglars, who fired on him, the ball lodging in the jamb of a door near which Mr. Lobsdell stood. The burglars then made their escape.... Burglars plundered the liquor store of Ignatius Flynn, Bedford and Carmine streets.... The rooms of Ferris Owens, at No. 23 Watts street, was robbed of $117 worth of clothing yesterday by sneak thieves, who got in during the absence of the owner.... Silver ware was stolen from the residence of Mr. William Christopher, No. 334 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, yesterday by burglars, who succeeded in making their escape.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court of General Sessions opens to-morrow after the usual short Summer recess. Notwithstanding the large number of prisoners disposed of before adjournment, a large array of cases is on the calendar, owing to the prevalence of minor crimes, and the Tombs is now inconveniently overcrowded. To remedy this state of affairs as speedily as possible, Chief Clerk Clark, of the District Attorney's office, has prepared a long catalogue of prison cases for trial during the present term, and the papers in those not yet inquired [illegible] the Grand Jury are all in readiness to be trans[illegible] that body when it assembles. Judge [illegible] will preside to-morrow. Assistant Dis[illegible] will make his first appearance as a prosecutor, and the disposition of the many cases now awaiting trial will be vigorously proceeded with. One of the first to be considered is that of Libby Dorris, who, if good character subsequent to the suspension of sentence is proved, will undoubtedly be discharged. She is at present at Police Headquarters, and will be brought to court to-morrow. The papers in the case of Charles H. Barnard, of the House of Industry, who is held in custody on the commitment of Coroner Croker in connection with the death of the Italian boy Guiseppe Vandussa, will be sent before the Grand Jury on Tuesday.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

Mr. Moulton is still silent. Up to a late hour last evening he had not returned to his residence in Brooklyn, and various rumors were circulated as to the delay in publishing his promised statement. One was to the effect that he is waiting to have Mr. Beecher's sworn statement served upon Mr. Tilton's counsel before he publishes it. It was also stated that a movement was on foot to compromise the matter with Mr. Beecher. Rev. Mr. Halliday, however, when asked yesterday if there was any truth in this statement, characterized it as a most unfounded falsehood. In reference to the reasons assigned by Mr. Beecher's counsel for the delay in serving his answer upon Mr. Tilton's counsel, Mr. Morris stated yesterday that the representation which had been made as to the difficulty of procuring the affidavits in another State, was too absurd to be assigned as the cause. If Mr. Beecher's counsel did not wish to serve the legal papers until the last day, which will be the 10th inst., they need not do so, but nobody, he said, who knew anything of these matters would give any credence to the story about the difficulty in obtaining the correct form of affidavit. All that Mr. Beecher need do, he said, was to go before any person authorized to administer an oath and swear to his answer, and return it to his solicitor without any certification of the Justice before whom it was sworn. He says that his client desires the case to be proceeded with as soon as possible. Mr. Tracy states positively that Mr. Morris was wholly incorrect in his views about the necessity of having Mr. Beecher's answer verified in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes in relation to the verification of affidavits made outside of the State of New-York. The fact was that Mr. Beecher's answer to the summons and complaint was found to be defective, and for this reason it was sent back for correction. Had it been served upon Mr. Tilton's counsel, he might have disregarded it and moved for judgment by default. The delay on the part of Mr. Beecher's counsel in serving this document, coupled with Mr. Moulton's failure to publish his statement during the past week, as expected, has given rise to much speculation. It is quite probable, however, that the coincidences are purely accidental, and cannot bear the construction which has been put upon them. The attack made upon Mr. Moulton at the meeting in Plymouth Church was of too violent a character to admit of any further hesitation on his part to publish everything which could in any way vindicate his character before the public, and there is therefore as little likelihood that he will entertain anything in the shape of a compromise as there is of any proposal being made in this direction by Mr. Beecher's friends. If Mr. Moulton has any important facts in his possession, he will publish them in self-defense.

PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the leading State military authorities was held at the Hotel Brunswick on Thursday evening to decide upon various points in the programme of the National Rifle Association. There were present Gen. Stonehouse, the Assistant Adjutant General; Gen. Morris, the Inspector General of Rifle Practice; Gen. Knox, the Commissary General, together with Gen. McMahon and Cols. Wingate and Gildersleeve, representing the association. The main object of the meeting was to decide whether it was judicious, in order to prevent the maintenance of permanent teams by regiments, to require the regiment winning the State prize to be represented by a different team the year following their winning it, as had been contemplated, and whether, if this was the case, sufficient notice had been given to the Twenty-second Regiment, the winners last year, to prevent injustice if now enforced. After considerable discussion it was decided that, although the Twenty-second had a second team actually selected, yet as they claimed that the rule, if enforced this year, would operate unjustly toward them, it was best not to insert it in the programme, but to let the best team win, irrespective of their success last year. It was also decided that all teams must be composed of regularly-enlisted members of their respective regiments, who were such prior to June 1, 187.; also that the rifles used by the National Guard must be used as issued, without filing the sights in any way, or affixing others of new pattern. The ammunition used in the National Guard matches will be issued at the firing points on behalf of the State.

OUTRAGE BY A BROOKLYN POLICEMAN.

On Sunday, the 23d of August, Mary McGuire was returning from the neighborhood of Prospect Park, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, and while walking along Third avenue, on her way to Putnam avenue, where she was employed as a servant, a man approached her and offered to see her home. Becoming alarmed she quickened her pace, but the stranger still kept up with her and renewed his offer. She then ran as fast as she could to Atlantic avenue, leaving her pursuer behind. The moment she came in sight of a policeman she went up to him and begged him to protect her from the ruffian who was in pursuit of her. She told him that she lived with Mrs. Lyons in Putnam avenue, near Irving place, and asked him the shortest way home. The policeman replied that if she would wait for a few moments until the roundsman had passed, he would see her safely to her residence. The poor girl gratefully accepted his offer, and proceeded with him, as she supposed, to the address she had given him. He took her down Atlantic avenue as far as Tivoli Garden, where he went in alone, and directed the proprietor to open the back gate of the premises. He then returned to the girl, and conveyed her into the garden, where he beat and otherwise outraged her, and disappeared. Having managed to crawl into the street, the girl told her story to another officer, who conveyed her to the Tenth Precinct Station-house. When the men returned from duty at midnight, she identified G. W. Burns as the officer who had treated her so brutally. Capt. Campbell having ascertained that Officer Burns was on the post in question, at once stripped him of his shield and had him locked up in a cell. On the following day a private investigation was held before Justice Morse, which had to be adjourned on account of the serious injuries the girl received. At the next examination she gave her evidence in a manner which shocked all who heard it. The case was again adjourned until Friday, when medical evidence was produced to show that there was every danger that the injuries the girl sustained would prove fatal. Up to yesterday the case was hushed up by the Police, so that public attention was not called to the matter.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MAYOR.

Mayor Havemeyer has received the following dispatch from Gov. Dix in relation to the charges preferred against him:

> West Hampton, Long Island,
> Sept. 1, 1874.
>
> *Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor:*
>
> I have appointed Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., at this place, to hear arguments of counsel on the charges preferred against you by Chas. Wattrous, J. P. Crosby, and others. (Signed,)
>
> JOHN A. DIX, Governor.

The Mayor says he has not yet decided whether he will appear by counsel, and that he will await further developments. He has received no further communication from the Governor.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The delegates from this State to the National Pork-Packers' Convention, which commences on the 9th inst. at Louisville, will take their departure from this City on Monday. They take with them statistics proving that the packing of hogs in our State exceeds a million annually, and that the pork products handled here entitle the State to larger representation in the National Convention than it possesses at present. Some changes have occurred in the *personnel* of the delegation in consequence of some of the members originally appointed being unable to serve. As at present constituted, the delegation is as follows: Gen. Horatio Reed, Chairman; W. W. Rossiter, Secretary; Asa Stevens, James W. McCulloh, W. C. Marshall, Edward Flash, Thos. H. Stevens, John A. Amelung, W. H. Fox, and Joel A. Sperry.

Business was very brisk at the Pension Office yesterday, and upward of $50,000 was disbursed.

The new schedule of the steam-ship companies increasing the rate of fare for steerage passengers goes into effect to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY MORTALITY RECORD.

The total death record for the State of New-Jersey for 1783 shows 14,000 deaths, of whom 455 were killed by accident, 1,806 died of consumption from bowel complaints, 610; inflammation of the brain, 550; scarlet fever, 348; typhus, 321; small-pox, 309. The death-rate in Jersey City was 1 to 66; in Newark, 1 in 31; in Trenton, 1 to 63; Camden, 1 in 65; Elizabeth, 1 in 66; New-Brunswick, 1 in 90; Paterson, 1 in 45; Hoboken, 1 in 26—the largest death-rate of any city in the State—and Orange, 1 in 123. During the year there were 1,328 deaths in Jersey City; 3,819 in Newark; Trenton, 429; Camden, 367; Elizabeth, 349; New-Brunswick, 206; Paterson, 840; Hoboken, 940.

FINED FOR CRUELTY IN JERSEY CITY.

On Friday John Axt, of Jersey City, was seen driving a horse with several deep and inflamed sores on his body, before a wagon heavily laden with beef. He was arrested yesterday morning and was taken before Justice Keese. Axt said he was in the employ of John Kelly, a Lafayette butcher, and that he had shown the wounds to his employer. Dr. Finlin testified that they were probably a month old. Justice Keese said that the case was one of the most flagrant that had come to his notice, and fined Axt $100. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Jersey City, have commenced suit against Kelly also.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The police made 2,056 arrests during the past week.

We have forwarded to the managers of the Children's Fund $50 received from Woodcliff, Lenox.

The Registrar of Records reports 604 deaths, 566 births, and 152 marriages in the City during the past week.

An unknown man was found unconscious at the corner of Chambers and Church streets yesterday and taken to the Park Hospital.

Michael Hennesey, aged forty-six, of No. 68 West street, had his left arm cut off yesterday evening by being caught in the steam elevator Union, at Pier No. 6 North River. Taken to the Park Hospital.

The following figures indicate the arrivals at Castle Garden during the past week: Monday, 2,336 passengers; Tuesday, 563; Thursday, 1,430, and Friday, 4,606. Yesterday the Nevada brought 74, the Nectar 384, and the Java 336.

Charles Williams, alias Charles Smith, alias "Flock," was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with false pretenses in giving a spurious check for $35 to Thos. Sinnott, of No. 232 Bowery, in payment for some goods.

As Mrs. Mary McCormick, of No. 459 Grove street, Jersey City, was shopping on Broadway, a thief named John Clark attempted to pick her pocket. She caught him in the attempt, and had him arrested. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Morgan held Clark in $1,000 bail for trial.

Dispatches received in this City give the following movements of the Pacific Mail vessels: Steam-ship Mohongo, which sailed from San Francisco, for Panama and way ports, Sept. 3, had twenty-four way passengers, 315 tons merchandise, fifty-seven tons for New-York via Panama. Steam-ship Granada, which arrived at San Francisco, from Panama via Acapulco, Sept. 3, had five passengers, 1,090 tons freight. Steam-ship Great Republic, which arrived at San Francisco, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, Sept. 4, had 495 passengers, nineteen cabin; 2,175 tons freight, 1,300 tons for New-York via Panama.

BROOKLYN.

The amount of the water tax remaining unpaid for the past year is $98,110.

The number of arrests made by the Police during the past week was 670.

During the week ending on Friday the total amount of taxes received by the city was $35,401.

The Controller's expenditures for the month of August were $531,336 on account of the general fund, and $294,938 from the special fund.

Officer John McMahon, of the Eleventh Precinct, was yesterday presented with a silver medal by the Police Commissioners for saving Isabella L. K. Secor from drowning on the 4th of August.

A young man named John W. Sherman yesterday purchased a watch for $24 from Mr. F. Coleman, No. 343 Myrtle avenue, and gave a check for $25 in payment, drawn upon the Long Island Bank, and signed Valentine & Bergen. When Sherman disappeared it was discovered that the check was a forgery.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henry Hetfield, of Scotch Plains, had his jaw broken yesterday, by being kicked by a horse.

Rev. Dr. Jewett has tendered his resignation as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New-Brunswick.

It is said that the Central Railroad Company propose to use again the old abattoir buildings at Communipaw as a slaughter-house.

During August the Jersey City letter carriers delivered 93,380 mail letters, 4,611 postal cards, 5,896 local letters, 3,195 local postal cards, 26,266 newspapers.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of the alleged infanticide at Newark, on Friday night returned a verdict against Carrie Fredericks, the child's mother.

Edward Mahor died in St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark yesterday, in consequence of having fallen between two cars on the Central Railroad at Bethlehem, Penn., on Friday.

LONG ISLAND.

A public charge of incompetency in consequence of drunkenness, has been brought against Mr. Driscol, the present keeper of the poor of Queens County, on Barnum Island.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Highway Commissioners and Justices of the town of Southfield have decided to open a new road from the Fingerboard road to New-Dorp.

The "free shooters" on the island are informed that special game detectives are on the alert for violators of the game laws, and especially those who gun on the Sabbath.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, are as follows:

By the steamer China, for Liverpool—33 bales Hops, 15 bales Rags, 253 pkgs. Tobacco, 56,000 lbs. Dye-stuff, 31,043 bushels Wheat, 295 bales Cotton, 10 cases Champagne, 3 cases Organs.

By the bark Insula Capri, for Lisbon—21,504 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Albert Fesca, for Hamburg—1,274 bbls. Resin, 223 tons Guano.

By the brig Paquete De Nova-York, for Oporto—500 bbls. Flour, 8,680 bushels Wheat, 14,400 Staves.

By the steamer Palm, for Liverpool—206 bbls. Resin, 100 sacks Oil-cake, 25 bxs. Flavine, 523 bales Cotton, 100 bxs. Extract Log-wood, 27 cases Wine, 200 cases Milk, 600 cases Corn, 1,205 Hides, 42 pkgs. Lamps, 95 hhds. Tobacco, 1,250 Oars, 139 cases Clocks, 70 tons Dye-wood, 27,640 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Utopia, for Glasgow—373 bbls. Resin, 270 bbls. Fish-oil, 400 bbls. Flour, 9,658 bxs. Cheese, 160 pkgs. Butter, 300 puncheons Syrup, 56 bxs. Bacon, 40 tcs. Beef, 50 pkgs. Starch, 50 hhds. Tallow, 14 bbls. Hocks, 431 pkgs. Butter, 12 bxs. Hams, 39,865 bushels Wheat, 78 hhds. Tobacco, 17 cases Tobacco, 28 cks. Bottles, 100 bxs. Extract Log-wood, 25 bxs. Dye-wood.

By the bark Mathilde, for Dublin—1,772 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Jorawur, for Liverpool—506 hhds. Tobacco, 32,000 bushels Corn, 21,941 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bbls. Resin, 1,549 pieces Dye-wood, 30 bales Cotton, 1021 bags Oil-cake.

By the brig L. and H. Armstrong, for Ponce—1,006 bbls. Flour, 620 pkgs. Lard, 150 bxs. Cheese, 14 tcs. Hams, 300 bags Rice, 50 bbls. Bread, 400 reams Paper, 100 pkgs. Butter, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 50 bbls. Pork, 350 Shooks and Heads.

By the bark Paolina, for Cork—23,390 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Steinmann, for Antwerp—46 hhds. Tobacco, 10 pkgs. Gas Fixtures, 682 Hides, 450 bags Coffee, 28,611 bushels Wheat, 400 bbls. Resin, 50 pkgs. Beef, 230 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer Main, for Bremen—49 pkgs. Drugs, 170 cases Tobacco, 100 bbls. Borax, 1 Piano, 9,419 bxs. Cheese, 100 bales Seed, 11 cases Cigars, 245 bales Tobacco, 3 cases Rubber, 71 bags Seed, 479 sacks Ore, 3 bales Furs, 192 hhds. Tobacco, 44 bales Leather, 7,000 bushels Corn, 59 pkgs. Hardware, 105 bxs. Bacon, 28 tcs. Beef, 350 tcs. Lard, 16 cases Essence Oil, 1 case Revolvers, 84 Oars, 50 bxs. Clocks, 500 bxs. Starch.

By the bark Noah, for Stettin—2,513 bxs. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Hiram Abiff, for Port Spain—4 tcs. Tobacco, 3,428 bushels Oats, 4,180 Shooks, 76 pkgs. Drugs, 1 bx. Clocks.

By the steamer Washington, for Havre—741 bales Cotton, 3 cases Machinery, 170 bags Coffee, 36 cases Sewing-machines, 73 bbls. Potashes, 387 pkgs. Tallow, 195 tcs. Lard, 250 bxs. Bacon, 1,604 bdls. Hides, 28 bdls. Whalebone, 45 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes.

By the bark Lyra, for Dunkirk—2,850 bbls Crude Petroleum, 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer City of Richmond, for Liverpool—39,095 bushels Wheat, 10,795 bxs. Cheese, 20 cases Wood-ware, 24 cases Clocks, 1,004 pkgs. Butter, 798 bxs. Bacon, 166 bags Ore, 43 bbls. Apples, 300 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Emilia, for Cork—26,045 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Grazia, for Odessa—5,400 cases Refined Petroleum, 940 bxs. Resin.

By the steamer Republic, for Liverpool—3,600 Staves, 36,426 bushels Wheat, 1,849 bxs. Bacon, 236 bales Leather, 12,182 bxs. Cheese, 159 pkgs. Butter, 50 puncheons Syrup, 1 case Revolvers, 535 bales Cotton.

By the brig Magenta, for Marseilles—1,910 bbls. Naphtha, 68 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Franklin, for Lisbon—4,921 bags Wheat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Washington, for Brest—Rev. M. Barry, G. L. Reid, J. Perea, Mrs. F. A. Bruguiere, Thos. J. Curtis, Miss Isabella Curtis, Miss Rosa Mendes, Miss Leontine Mendes, Miss A. Perea, Geo. Mesurier, Mrs. Anuette Laubrier, J. Wylie, Geo. J. Barry, Chief Engineer United States Navy, L. Simonan, Michael Carney, Mrs. J. Wylie, A. Ruhn, Chas. Cools, Mrs. J. Becker, Mrs. S. Francis, Schlosse Dubrumfaur, Miss Charlotte Knech, Paul Fontain, Geo. Dauphin, Mrs. Charlotte Pons, S. Peret, Mrs. Marie Bernard, Miss Mary Knech, Jules Roze, Chas. Ruffin, Louis Cormid, Mrs. S. Peret, Leon Paneboerif, Joseph Blumenthal, Mrs. Jules Brunn, Josne Lassi, John Sarthe, Mrs. Mary Gouche, John Collin, Alfred David, John Didier, Nicholas Fisher, John Delisle, Armard Delisle, Mr. Jules, Mrs. Charles Ruffin, daughter and maid servant, Mrs. Emily Guillot, Louis Lautor, Leon Rembielinski, Eugene Young, Mrs. Catharine Dauphin, Mrs. Peter Balma, Mrs. Schlosse Dulaimfant, Jules Brinin, daughter and maid servant, Miss Celestine Lehman, Victor Brulo, Victor Carron, Frank Leclerc, Miss Leontine St. Genez, Jacques Evrard, A. Perier, John Collins, Mrs. Eugene Pons, Miss Elene Dauphin, Camille Campeaux, Miss Celine Tonsot, Genarro De Himo, Mrs. Vve Kersval, Ernest Harriot, Andre Charigny, John Jeannout, Miss Henrietta Collin, Mrs. Camille Campeaux, John Balma, Miss Odile Relin, Miss Mary Collin, Adriane Chaussegros, Gustav Steffel, Antoine Frogetta, Emile Languetin, Peter Balma, Chas. Verneuil, August Leissac, Emilie Languetin, daughter, and maid servant.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—Judge V. C. Barringer, Mrs. Barringer, John C. White, Rev. S. N. Tebbs, Miss Tebbs, W. W. Walls, Jr., Mrs. S. Anderson, Mrs. A. Williams, Miss Josephine Williams, Master Albert Williams, P. H. Roots, F. M. Roots, Prof. Chas. Frederick Hartt, John C. Branner, Mrs. L. C. Baker, John R. Leitch, [illegible], Rev. S. Goens, Rev. Father Tekken, [illegible]; [illegible], Thos. Sherwood, T. C. Kinnear, Mrs. Kinnear, Alfred Harrold, E. S. King, Miss Emma King, [illegible] E. T. Barber, Judge E. Newton, F. R. Hutchings, C. G. McKnight, Jr., Mr. Allen, J. R. Radford, J. W. Thompson, Reg. McKinnon, George Arden, Rev. Hugh Smythe, W. A. Oliver, Leonard Lywood, Charles W. Elliot, W. Friedman, W. W. Yard, Mrs. Smythe, Henry St. John Smith.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool—Miss Jane Chesmitt, Miss Edith Challis, Miss E. M. O'Mahony, Miss H. C. Hiscock, Miss Ella A. Trowbridge, Mrs. Bird and infant, Mrs. Cunningham, Rev. Wm. Burke, Mr. Gregory, T. L. Boyd, H. R. Bloomer, Geo. Lambith, Miss Molly Dunn, Mrs. Clark, J. K. Cunningham, J. Pinel, W. Llewellyn, T. W. Wood, Edward Jones, Mr. Rambush and wife, Dr. Daniel McParlan, Mrs. J. E. Walker and son, J. C. Cotton, G. Olenbeck, Dr. J. C. Hubbard, Dr. Webster, Jos. Linder, Wm. Harris, G. W. Humphries, Geo. Woollacroft, Miss Brewster, Miss Rea, Miss Dexter, Benj. Hughs, Mr. Clenden, Rev. Geo. H. Brennan, James Clegg, Mr. Reuth and wife, Dr. D. E. McSweeney, Geo. Wilkins, Jas. Blackfan.

In steam-ship China for Liverpool.—Wm. C. Dickenson, Mr. Miller, J. Teal, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gamble, Miss Bruner, Miss Kern, Thomas Cattley, A. Hemmenway, Mr. Heidegger, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Baillie, Antonio Marsaus, J. F. Gray, Thos. Johnstone, S. Herbert, F. Peabody, Jr., L. A. Lawton.

In steam-ship Utopia, for Glasgow.—Rev. John Hunter, Rev. J. B. Dodds, Dr. A. J. Miles and lady, Mary Barr, Rev. M. M. Patterson, Jas. H. McKnight, Frank Bodeman, Elridge D. Rand, Capt. Jas. Richardson, James Munroe, Miss L. McGrath, Robt. Tullis.

In steam-ship The Queen, For Liverpool.—Mr. Hodgens, Miss Anna Rushton, Miss Emily Scott, A. G. Myers, Alexander Orchard, Mrs. Franck, Henry Smith, Rev. Henry Webbe, Stephen Bennington, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Sarah Jane Coonbur and infant, Miss Thorne.

In steam-ship Main, for Bremen.—G. M. Meier, Ad. Erbsloh, Fred. H. Young, G. W. Schäfer, M. Heart, Otto Billwiller, Mrs. F. Gruner and child, Mrs. Johanna Staeck, E. M. Kiskalt, Aaron Rothschild, Mrs. Emilie Stainach and child, Otis S. Northrop, Rev. A. Meyer, Miss L. Lachsenroeder, Mrs. I. Winberg.

In steam-ship Greece for London.—Joseph Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, Miss Hammond, W. S. Mackenzie, John Fletcher, Miss Powell, Henry Morton and wife.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. Lindenstuth, Mrs. R. McIntyre, Jas. W. Truman and wife, Miss Emily Truman, Mrs. A. P. Tripod, C. A. Hayles, R. A. Hayles, J. Bettely, W. C. Temple, P. Lindenstuth, Geo. R. Dunn, Geo. Schley, Henry Schley, Capt. T. B. Stone, R. T. Burbank and wife, J. Jackson, E. L. Fribble, T. H. Burst, J. H. Harrington, A. N. Harrington, E. C. Harrington, Miss Carey, Miss Welsh, O. H. Goesslaw and wife, Martha D. Sickels, Miss Josephine E. McCormack, Mrs. Holmes, Thos. J. Barrett, P. G. Du Bignon, M. Cunningham, P. Rossiter, Ignaz Spitz, W. W. Doty, Miss Belle Dunn, W. P. Homer, wife and child, Daniel Burrows, C. T. Potter, Chas. J. McCarthy, H. L. Snow and wife, Timothy Mahoney, Lloyd Twine, H. W. Searle and wife, N. B. Rogers, P. Brady, Mrs. Jane Tenney, F. G. Dumont.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—W. J. Tillotson, Wm. Kelly, F. Wilder, Aaron Fust, Mrs. M. Fust, Miss Rachel Fust, and servant, E. Wachtel, D. Wachtel, Sam. Palmer, A. Hecht, L. Kapp, Mr. Birnbaum, Miss Davis, Mrs. Heineman, S. Goldstone and lady, two children and servant, L. J. Myers, C. M. Gilbert, M. Mayer, F. Kahns, Mrs. Mahan, T. M. Kennedy, George Burns, M. Mahan, Wm. Kearney, J. Green, V. Kusuetzoff, D. McLairn, M. Winters, J. Muldoon, J. C. Downes, C. Roberts, Robert D. Brown.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool—Mrs. J. B. Connolly, Rev. W. Hutton, G. Kramer, M. Stine, G. L. Cheney, C. L. Cowie, Mr. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George Cawston, H. R. Du Pont, V. Du Pont, Dr. Ruddock, Seymour McCullagh, Mr. McCullagh, W. F. Poulton, Miss Poulton, Miss Sorfield, D. Lopez, Thomas Jones, Wm. Thallon, Mrs. R. W. Griffiths, Miss Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hopkins, W. E. G. Evans, H. G. Yates, Mr. Erickson, Philo A. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. L. Seldewer, E. Fox, John Rae, Dr. J. J. Hays, C. C. Beery, H. Hilmers, R. H. Dodd, H. Lake, T. C. Tatham, Mark Tobin, Miss J. Campbell, Miss Tenbrook, Mrs. L. Wallack, Mrs. L. A. Sewell, Miss De Wees, C. E. Briggs, C. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Townsend, Mrs. C. Donovan, Joseph Brailsford, Miss Wilson, Hon. J. Davidson, Mr. Mulford, Miss Jane Morrison, James Massie, Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Cunningham, Prof. W. Darling, Rev. Dr. G. C. Lorimer, Rev. R. G. Seymour, James Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Haddon, Mrs. Gertrude Fupel and child, B. L. Anderson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Barr, Miss Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes and child, Mr. Harden, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lee, James Pearce, Miss Sarah Bell, H. B. Bradshaw, Edwin Hunt, Miss Clara Hunt, Miss Hunt, Miss Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Mitchell, Francis P. Brown, Mrs. Benjamin Hood, Mr. Adrian, Chas. Reifferscheid, Dr. W. G. McMillan, wife and child, M. Burton, Miss Mary A. Burton, Mrs. Dr. Ullo, three children, and maid, W. A. Paton, Miss Eliza W. Cowan, Chas. Prehn, W. B. Leonard, H. M. Taber, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Byrne, Mr. Levy, Mrs. Ellen Cole, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. O'Berne, two infants, and nurse, Mrs. Grant and niece, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. R. Landauer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sellick, Mr. Newsum, E. S. Cutter, Dr. B. F. Dawson, Jacob Jung, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Thorne, Miss Thorne, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. Hiobert, Richard F. Gregory, Mr. Buck, Miss Lizzie A. Schultz, E. J. Hutchinson, Miss Cushman.

In steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen—L. Rothschild, Henry Ahrens, Henrietta Ahrens, Heinrich Helms, Graf Ferdinand Vetter, A. Falk, Comtesse Josephine Vetter, Comtesse Mandini Vetter, Gerson Mayer and family, Dr. A. Tuckermann, Regina Wallace and family, Anna Clodius, Herr Schmiedel, C. A. Fritz, Caroline Fritz, M. Knebel and daughter, Julius Fehr, Herm Kuhn, Fridoline Maier, Jul. Goepel, Robt. Guldbeck, and others in the second cabin.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Charleston.—Miss Mary T. Taylor, Rev. C. C. Edgertone, A. C. Small, S. F. Bessman, D. Goodman, M. Davis, Jas. Loundes, Miss Leonhardt, James Dauer, H. Beusse, Mrs. M. P. Pickett, G. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Cutteno, R. Martin, P. Amore, Miss Ella T. Barclay, Mrs. Winberg, L. N. Scheuseier, O. D. Toules, W. B. Coter, T. E. Dalils, J. P. Reed, J. T. Smith, P. N. Whaley, R. E. Clark, Mrs. G. H. Taylor.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—D. Smith and wife, J. W. Peeph, Thomas Walker, Miss Anna Semin, Miss Lena Baker, D. Hogan, Wm. Theninne, wife and child, W. Schlag, wife, and four children, Miss M. Schmidt, Mrs. L. A. Cocksheett, C. H. Brown, A. Jerger and wife, S. M. Berlin, A. Holland, C. Mendith, A. Forshaw, C. Burgoyne, E. Cavanagh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:32 | Sun sets.....6:24 | Moon rises.12:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:36 | Gov.Island..5:25 | Hell Gate....6:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Palm, (Br.,) Pearse, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, Merchants' Steam-ship Line; City of Austin, Stevens, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Steinmann, (Dutch,) Lechere, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Washington, (Fr.,) Lachesnez, Brest and Havre, G. Mackenzie; Main, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; George Cromwell, Whitehead, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon.

Ship Jorawar, (Br.,) Davis, Liverpool, E., C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Insula Capri, (Norw.,) Danelson, Lisbon, Tetens & Bockmann; Paolino, (Ital.,) Calenzara, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Palo Alto, Aukins, Richmond, Va., H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Emilia, (Ital.,) Ferra, Cork for orders, A. P. Agresta; Syra, Corning, Dunkirk, France, Brett, Son & Co.; Antelope, Davies, St. Thomas, W. I., Peniston & Co.; Franklin, (Norw.,) Errickson, Lisbon, C. Tobias & Co.; Grazia, (Aust.,) Suttora, Odessa, Russia, Jno. C. Seager; Noch, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Stettin, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Paquet de Nuova York, (Port.,) Pallica, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Victoria, Hotchkiss, Bridgetown, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Nellie, Higgins, Humacoa, P. R., E. Sanchez y Dolz.

Schrs. Welcome Home, (Br.,) Hatfield, Yarmouth, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Unexpected, Kerrigan, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Aug. 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Aug. 30, lat. 48 38, lon. 32 06, passed a National steam-ship, bound E.; same date, lat. 48 24, lon. 33, bark J. B. Duffus, (Br.,) from Quebec, for Limerick; 31st, lat. 45 39, lon. 42 40, exchanged night signals with a company's steamer, bound E. The Java brings 139 cabin and 236 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen Aug. 22, via Southampton 25th, with mdse. and 455 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds first part of the passage; latter part had variable winds from west and north-west.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Columbia, Crowell, Charleston Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Fawn, Gove, Havre 38 ds., in ballast to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark Herzogin Anna, (Ger.,) Hauth, Trieste 76 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar July 27. Had light variable winds from lon. 55.

Bark Cremona, Gove, Havre 42 ds., in ballast to Pray & Dickeys.

Bark Alliance, (Norw.,) Hutcheson, Dunkirk, 52 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Montezuma, Gemmons, Barbadoes, 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Dwight & Platt.

Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Means, Pensacola 23 ds., with lumber to James Henry.

Brig Sybil Wynn, (Br.) Roberts, Rio Janeiro, June 20th, via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Geo. Nathan & Co.

Brig Saba, (Ital.,) Rogione, Waterford 43 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. May Morn, Phinney, Brunswick, Ga., 12 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to C. A. Hurlburt & Co.

Schr. Helena, A. Hoyt Crane, Baltimore.

Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 15 ds. with naval stores to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Howard Macomber, Williams, Virginia, for Baltimore.

Schr. Cambria, (Br.) Young, St. John, N. B., 8 ds. with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Meckey, Richmond, Va.

Schr. S. W. Lawson, Lawson, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Julian Nelson, Howes, Baltimore, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Maggie and Lucy, Avery, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Vesta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Palmer, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with 180 tons building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Snow Bird, Cripps, of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., with laths to Gorham Boardman—vessel to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Providence.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Bliss, Providence.

Schr. Nathaniel Stevens, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, Providence.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrop, Providence.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Long, Providence.

Schr. Brandywine, Fengar, Providence.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Providence.

Schr. Excelsior, Blydenburg, Providence.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Terry, Marcus, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Hope On, Chase, Providence, for Wilmington, Del.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Scovill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Coffin, Norwich.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Lizzie Bennett, Taylor, Norwich.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sunny-Side, Wixon, New-Haven.

Schr. Jane Grant, Turner, New-Haven.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Mapes, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket.

Schr. Jas. M. Bayles, Arnold, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. [illegible], [illegible], Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Xebec, Shopshire, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Marcena Munson, Dayton, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Abbey S. Emery, Rockport, Me., with lime to order.

Schr. Madagascar, Haskell, Rockport, Me., with lime to order.

Schr. Idaho, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Caspian, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. M. L. Vorney, Kent, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, Somerset.

Schr. Silas Wright, Hart, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Smith.

Schr. S. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston.

Schr. D. M. French, Childs, Boston.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowan, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alma B. Jacobs, Jones, New-Bedford.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Salem.

Schr. Thos. Hull, Brown, Stonington.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Steinmann, for Antwerp; Washington, for Havre; Republic, City of Richmond, China, and The Queen, for Liverpool; Greece, for London; Utopia, for Glasgow; New-Orleans and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; City of Austin, for Galveston; Manhattan, for Charleston; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; Regulator, for Wilmington; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C., and City of Peking on a trial trip; ships Occidental, for San Francisco; Ontario and City of Corinth, for London; brig Victoria, for Wilmington, N. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 5.—Arr. brig D. C. Chapman, from Rio.

Cld. steamers Braunschweig, for Bremen; W. Whildin, for Philadelphia; S. J. Cochran, for Newbern, N. C.; barks St. Laurence, for Demerara; Duc Fratelli, for Cork or Falmouth; Addie E. Sleeper, for Vera Cruz.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Arr. steamer Nereus, Bearse, from New-York; schrs. John Proctor, Doane, from Baltimore; Island Belle, Woodman, from Philadelphia; Emily & Jenny, Connor, from do.

Also arr. Bark Graf Klat Frauwetter (Ger.,) Wendt, from Antwerp; brig Ariel (Br.,) Doane, from Demarara; schrs. Annie Amsden, Mathieson, from Baltimore; Felton Benson, Brawn, from Philadelphia; Eva C. Yates, Yates, from do.; H. G. Bird, Blackington, from do.

Cld. strs. Mercedita, Marshman, for Charleston; Oriental, Hallett, for Savannah; Roman, Crowell, for Philadelphia; Neptune, Barry, for New-York; bark Amizade, (Port.,) Mello, for St. Michaels; schs. J. W. Rumsey, Brown, for Little Glace Bay, C. B.; Samuel Gilman, Kelley, for Baltimore; M. W. Griffing, Stocking, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 5.—Passed in for Richmond, brig Isis, from Boston; schr. Monte Christo, from Bangor, for Georgetown.

In the roads, schrs. Edwin, from Norfolk, for New-York; Wm. Henry, from Norfolk, for New-York; brigs Palo, from Santos, for New-York; C. S. Packard, from Halifax, for Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 5.—The brig Valeria, from Jamaica, for New-York, is here, and a large fleet of schooners waiting a change of wind, including schrs. James Griffith, Norfolk, M. E. Bayard, Sea Bird, Mary E. Simmons, O. P. Binns, M. E. Turner, Adele Truesdell, Dick Williams, Clara, Sarah, and J. Vaughn; also, George P. Halleck, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York.

Passed up, bark Nirtaux, from Rotterdam; brig Long Beach, and schr. Emeline G. Sawyer. The brig John Boyd, from Arcaibo, remains.

Vessels of this morning remain quiet on account of the head winds; the brig John Boyd remains, for Philadelphia.

In port for a harbor—Schrs. L. D. Cowperthwait, from Georgetown, D. C., for Portland; Vashti Sharp, A. F. Baillie, and Charlotte Fish, from Georgetown, for Boston; Bonny Boat, Richmond, for Providence; H. F. Wood, Virginia, for New-York; W. S. Shattuck, Boston, for Washington; J. and D. Crammer, from Virginia, for New-York; A. Hayford, Baltimore, for Rockland; Abby Wasson, East River, Va., for Bath, Me.; Marion Draper, Alexandria, for Hallowell, Me.; George S. Hunt, Baltimore, for Halifax; Mary R. Hickman, Virginia, for New-York; James M. Vance, Georgetown, D. C., for New-York; Julia Ware, Virginia, for Keyport, N. J.; Ella M. Stimson, Norfolk, for New-York; Lizzie Carr, Philadelphia, for Boston, and Mark Pendleton, from Philadelphia, for Bangor; bark Ephriam Williams, Charleston, for New-York.

The vessels here generally report a heavy gale off Barnegat yesterday morning, with a tremendous sea.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Sept. 5.—Passed up steamers Yazoo, from New-Orleans; Aries, from Boston; barks Alba, (Dan.,) from Ivigtat; Margaretta Blavea, (Ger.,) from Liverpool; Harald Haarfager, from New-York; schr. James S. Watson, from Lynn; Ida Della Tone, from Fall River; Earl H. Potter, from Savannah; Chas. A. Coulomb, from Bath; Maggie Cain, from Boston; John Beatty, from James River; Sallie Mair, from Bath; Armenia Bartlett and William Slater, from Boston.

Passed down schr. E. F. Meaney, for Providence; Ellen Halgate, for Fall River.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 5—Cld. steamers Carondelet, Knickerbocker, and Emily B. Souder, for New-York; bark Osborn, for Barcelona.

Arr. at the Passess, steamer Western Metropolis, from New-York; bark Ville de Bordeaux, from Bordeaux.

The schooner Emeline, G. Sawyer, from Cole's River, L. I., for Philadelphia, is here. Schrs. Taylor and Mathis, for Chelsea, passesd down at 10:30 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 5.—The steamer Yazoo arrived here this morning from Havana.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sept. 5.—The schr. Annie E. Glover sld. for Jacksonville, Fla., this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 5.—Arr. steam-ship Cleopatra, from New-York; ship Montebello, Kelly, from Havre; schr. Benjamin Garside, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ships C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; Worcester, for Boston, and San Salvador, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 5.—Arr. schrs. Comet, Calais, for New-York; Wm. Cafes, Richmond, Me., for do.; J. W. Woodruff, Bangor, for Norwich.

Passed by, brig E. W. Cochrane, (Br.,) Crossley, N. S., for Bridgeport.

Sld. schrs. Maggie Bell, Mary E. Simmons, Whaler, J. V. Wellington, Alice Myrick, (Br.,) Maggie Cummons, Comet, Wm. Cafes, J. W. Woodruff, and Grand Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Albion, (Norw.,) Larsen, from Gloucester, before reported at Sandy Hook for orders, came up to the City yesterday, (5th.)

Bark Ruma, (Aust.,) Begna, from Newry, before reported at Sandy Hook for orders, came up to the City yesterday, (5th.)

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Sld. for the United States, W. A. Campbell, Milo, Elizabeth Mentz, Lisbon, Ocean Belle, Gabriele.

Arr. out from the United States, Sept. 3, Lief Eriksen, Duc De Saxe, J. H. Laue, Maggie Chapman, Rio de la Plata, Gustav, Friedrich Focking, Johann, Emma.

Sept. 5.—Trenmore, Alfred, Nuova Veritas, Frugoni De Voto.

The bark Finzel, from San Francisco, for Liverpool, has been spoken disabled.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 5.—The Eagle line steam-ship Herder, Capt. Fischer, from New-York Aug. 25, for Hamburg, reached here at noon to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.—The Cunard line steam-ship Bothnia, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Aug. 26, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

TOWN-MADE
CARRIAGES.

Our stock for Fall and Winter is now complete, embracing the newest designs in

LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, &c.,

exclusively our own production.

OUR PLAN OF BUSINESS, (UNIFORM QUALITY AND FIXED PRICES,) WHICH GAVE US A CONSTANTLY-INCREASING TRADE DURING THE EIGHTEEN YEARS WE WERE LOCATED IN BROOME ST., STILL GOVERNS OUR DEALINGS WITH CUSTOMERS, UNDER WHICH IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE SECURED TO INEXPERIENCED BUYERS AND PARTIES ORDERING BY THE MAILS.

FACTORY . BREWSTER & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST. of Broome st.,
5th av., corner 14th st.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our Copartnership expiring on the 1st February next, we have determined to close out this Fall certain Departments of our business, and offer at and below cost our entire stock of

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
REAL BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
COMPOSITION BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Purchasers Can Now Secure Bargains.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,
No. 686 Broadway, Near Great Jones st.

FURNITURE.
BARGAINS.

Over $100,000 worth of FURNITURE of EVERY DESCRIPTION SELLING OFF AT COST or less to close a retail business of over thirty years standing.

G. L. KELTY & CO.,
NO. 184 5TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.

CRANDALL & CO.,
No. 569 3d av., wholesale and retail dealers in patent baby carriages. Velocipedes, propellers, spring and hobby horses, doll carriages, wagons, carts, and [illegible] constantly on hand in large assortments [illegible].

TRADE MARK

THE CROWN PERFUMES.

ASK FOR THE NEW ODORS.

*BUTTERFLY ORCHIS.
*CROWN BOUQUET.
*HAWTHORN BLOOM.
*HIGH LIFE BOUQUET.
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*MEADOW QUEEN.
*TANGLEWOOD BOUQUET.
*WILD FLOWERS OF INDIA.

Sample of each odor open for trial.

HERMON W. ATWOOD,
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Nos. 203, 399, 489 and 756 Broadway.

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CROSSLEY'S
WHOLESALE STOCK
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ENGLISH CARPETS
RETAILED AT LOWER PRICES AT
Crossley's Wholesale Warerooms,
363 BROADWAY. 363,
Corner Franklin Street,
THAN AT ANY PLACE IN THE CITY.

English Body Brussels, $1.50 per yd.
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ENGLISH INGRAINS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS
FURNITURE,
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GILT AND HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
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AT
REDUCED PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
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HORSE-TIMERS,
Chronographs and 1-4 Seconds.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
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BANKERS,
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FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.

The Industrial Exhibition Company,
OF NEW-YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the FIRST PREMIUM ALLOTMENT of the Premium Bonds, issued according to a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will be held publicly on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., at
TAMMANY HALL.
New-York, Aug. 28, 1874.
By order of the board.
F. A. ALBERGER, President.
WM. C. MOORE, Treasurer.
REUBEN J. TODD, Secretary.

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Metallic Weather Strips
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